Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,......$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1850.......................NO. 27.

[illegible]

One square, 1 insertion,.....................$ 50
Do. do. [illegible]
Do. do. 3 do..................................1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without changes...........3 00
Do. do. 6 do......do.......do...............5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.......do...............8 00
Do. do. 6 do....renewed weekly..............12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.......do...............20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR

HAS returned to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. His office is a few doors east of LONDON'S corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the residence of his sister, Mrs. DAVIS.
March 8, 1850. 26-4t

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.
☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GROCERS and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE, [25] GASTON MEARES.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
15-tf1 WILMINGTON, N. C.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.
No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞ Office on Front Street, near Market. 37

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, GILBERT POTTER, | JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, | OWEN FENNELL; A. L. PRICE,
14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street,
7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.
Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
☞ Office in London's Building, North Water Street.
November 23, 1849. 11

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business,** in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

A Card.—The undersigned would beg leave to return her thanks to the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, for the liberal patronage heretofore given her, and respectfully calls their attention to the remaining stock now on hand, comprising a full and complete assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, which will be disposed of at New York cost, for cash. All orders filled at the shortest notice. The above business will be continued as usual, after the sale of the present stock.
V. R. PEIRSON,
MRS. V. R. PEIRSON. Executor of SETH HOARD.
December 23, 1849

WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of **Superior Tin and Japanned Ware.**
Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer.
MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot."
No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia.
February 1, 1850 21-3m

General Notices.

ORDERS NO. 20.
Headquarters 30th Regiment No. Ca. Militia,
WILMINGTON, March 8th, 1850.
To the Captains of the 30th Reg't N. C. Militia:
YOU are hereby ordered to assemble your respective Companies at their usual place of parade, on the first Saturday in May next, and proceed to vote for Major, vice D. WILLIAMS, resigned.
The Officer highest in command will superintend the election, and certify the result to me.
R. G. RANKIN, Col. Com'g.
A. A. HARTSFIELD, Adjutant.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a **Grocery and Commission Business,** and have taken the Store on South Water Street, third door below Market.
EDWARD SAVAGE,
GASTON MEARES.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 1, 1850 25

To the Citizens of Wilmington.

WE have 30 very fine stall fed Beeves on hand, and regular engagements to the 15th of April, and would like to furnish the citizens with Corned Beef, if they will furnish kegs. We will have the Beef put up at 8 1-3 cents per pound, and if it should not please after they try it, they may return it without offence. D. F. McKINNE & CO.
March 1, 1850 25-3t.

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

WATCH and Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., opposite the Chronicle Office, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.
A. G. B. having just returned from the North, with a new stock of Elegant Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Ware, respectfully invite the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington, and country generally, to examine our stock before making a purchase elsewhere, as we flatter ourselves that we can sell goods at as low prices as any other establishment South. This stock is the third one we have received within the last five months, which is a proof that a quick sale and small profit is the best and only way to secure the good will and patronage of the citizens generally.
N. B.—Every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Plated and Silver Waro, personally repaired, and in a workman-like manner, not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted for one year.
February 15, 1850 6

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THIS DAY entered into Co-Partnership, THOMAS C. CRAFT and EDMUND H. GRANT, under the firm of
CRAFT & GRANT,
who expect to keep constantly on hand, a complete supply of **Family Groceries.**
They occupy a store in Bettencourt's buildings, two doors below the corner.
Every attention will be given to business, and they hope to give satifaction to customers.
Wilmington, N. C., February 4th, 1850. 22-tf
THOS. C. CRAFT. EDMUND H. GRANT.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.
N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

TAKE Notice.—All persons having unsettled business with the estate of the late Seth Hoard, will please call at the office of the undersigned, on Front-street, third door from Market-street, opposite Drs. Bellamy & Harriss' office, and settle the same, without delay.
V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard
December 28, 1849 16-tf

EXECUTOR'S Notice.—The subscriber having at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Seth Hoard, all persons indebted to the testator are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of a recovery.
V. R. PEIRSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

FINAL Notice.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of Munsey & Freeman, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or to Mr. H. Foy, whom he has appointed to call upon them personally for payment. He is alone authorized to receipt for the late firm.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Dec. 28th, 1849. 16-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.
DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7-t6A

NEGROES Wanted.—In the absence of Mr. ANSLEY DAVIS, I will buy negroes, and give as good prices for the description that suits me, as can be got in the Richmond market, or any market in this State, or the State of Virginia.
SOLOMON MYERS,
or MYERS & DAVIS.
Dec. 28th. 16-tf

TWENTY-FIVE Dollars Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing on the Newbern road, about sixteen miles from Wilmington, in the latter part of March last, a small boy named ISAAC. Said Isaac is a bright mulatto, about eleven years of age, small for his age, and freckled. He was last heard from on the Holly Shelter road, seventeen miles from Wilmington. All persons are forbid to harbor said boy, under the penalty of the law.
I will also give ten dollars for evidence to convict any person or persons of harboring said Isaac.
Any person returning said boy to Mrs. Mary Craig, in Wilmington, or to John Howard, on Topsail Sound, or lodging him in any jail, so that he can be got, will receive the above reward. ROBERT J. HOWARD.
March 1, 1850 25-6t

$125 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Toss-not Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 2d of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.
The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.
Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.
GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf

$50 REWARD—Will be given for negro man named STEPHEN, who broke Jail in Sampson county, N. C., on the night of the 29th ultimo. The said negro STEPHEN is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complected, slender built, and about 29 years of age. He passed for a free negro while in Newbern Jail, and called himself when taken, and afterwards, JOEL SIMMONS. He is very intelligent, and writes a fair hand.
The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given to any person who will apprehend said Stephen and confine him in any Jail so that I can get him again.
All masters of vessels, and other persons, are particularly cautioned against concealing or harboring said negro, under the penalty and rigor of the law. The said negro Stephen will probably try to pass for a free man, and will, if possible, make his way to some one of the non-slaveholding States.
ELIAS F. SHAW.
January 11, 1850. 17-4t
Newbern Republican, Goldsboro' Patriot, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, will please give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their bills to Spring Vale, Sampson county, N. C. E. F. S.

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. McKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER and E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and none other; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would further inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage. DAVID F. McKINNE & CO.
December 21, 1849 15-tf

JUST Received. 10 hhds. Muscovado Sugar; 12 bbls. clarified Sugar; 10 bags Coffee; 10 hhds. superior Molasses. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

Hotels, &c.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,
AT ELIZABETHTOWN, BLADEN COUNTY, N. C.

A. CARTER respectfully informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large Lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
February 8th, 1850. 22-3m

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.
The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.
His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.
Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.
He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

SADDLE, HARNESS,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.;** all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.
He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

Supreme Court Reports.—Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to; and the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.
Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849. 28-tf

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.
In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

Bound for the Gold Regions!—The subscriber having determined on going to California, offers for sale his Lot and buildings thereon, situated on Market Street, now occupied as a Carriage Manufactory. The Lot is large, and the buildings can be conveniently converted into large and comfortable dwellings.
Also, a variety of RIDING VEHICLES, Saddles, Bridles, and Harness, which will be sold very low.
To any person wishing a pleasant residence, the above location will be found very desirable, and a *bargain* may be had. Terms easy.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or account, are requested to settle the same without delay.
Wilmington, N. C., July 13, '49. ISAAC WELLS

GARDEN Seed.—Just received, a large and fresh supply of Shakers' Garden and Flower Seed, warrented fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

JUST Received and for sale at the Book Store.—The Pastoral Letter of Bishop Ives, and the Reply by a Lay Member. Also, Swain's Justice, and North Carolina form Book, and a large assortment of New Novels.
L. H. PIERCE.

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG's old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

NEW Goods! New Goods!!—S. HOFFMAN would respectfully inform the people of Wilmington, that he will receive about the 10th of March, a new, splendid assortment of Spring Goods, to which he would invite the attention of the Ladies particularly.
His stock has been selected expressly for this market with great care, and he will sell at less prices, and give better bargains, than any other merchant in the place. A call is all that is necessary to satisfy the Ladies and the public of the fact.
March 1st, 1850. 25-3t

Mercantile.

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS! TWINE!

BATTLE & CO., Rocky Mount, N. C., are now manufacturing, of good quality, the above articles, which they are desirous of disposing of, as far as possible, in North Carolina. Their terms shall be exceedingly liberal.
March 8, 1850 26-12m

ROCK SPRING
Furniture Manufactory and Ware-Rooms.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, [redacted] and public generally, that he has employed experienced and skillful workmen, for the purpose of making and repairing all articles of **Cabinet Furniture,** and that he has made large additions to his stock of Furniture by recent arrivals from New York and Boston; and in a few days, on the arrival of schooner Jonas Smith and others, from the North, will make a still larger addition, so that his assortment will be very complete.
Furniture will be made to order, or repaired, at short notice and at moderate prices. J. D. LOVE.
March 8, 1850 26-6t
Goldsboro' Patriot copy till forbid.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & McCALEBS, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.
Calicoes; Sattinetts; Cassimeres; Vestings; Marlboro' Stripes; Red and white Flannels; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; Linseys; Kerseys; Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Blankets; Cambrics; Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts; Jaconet and cross barred Muslin; Bleached and brown Drill; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.; Head do.; Turkey red and blue Cotton Yarn;

Groceries.
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.; Mess and Prime Pork; Imitation English Cheese; Goshen Butter; Olive Oil; Chocolate; Cloves and Mace; Cinnamon and Nutmegs; Pepper and Spice; Race and ground Ginger; Cayenne Pepper; Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee; Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars; Hull & Son's Candles; Colgate's best brown Soap; Fancy Soaps; Tobacco of all qualities; Powder and Shot; Indigo and fig Blue; Spanish Brown; Brimstone and Sulphur; Camphor and Saltpetre; Alum; Saleratus; Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff; Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.

Hardware and Cutlery.
Table Knives and Carvers; Pocket, speying, shoe, and butcher Knives; Stock and rim Locks; Closet do.; H. and I. Hinges; Butt do.; Screws; Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers; Squares; Files; Braces; Smoothing Irons; Rat Traps; Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Dowelling Bitts; Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes; Manure Forks; Shovels and Spades; Long handle Shovels; Curry Combs; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Candlesticks; Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes; Bed Cords; Nails; Leading Lines; Coffee Mills; Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives; Ovens; Spiders; Pots; Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking; Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches; Molasses' Gates; Pewter Faucets; Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps; Augers; Slates; Wood and Hand Saws.

Wood Ware.
Cedar and painted Tubs; do. Churns; Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets; Washboards; Sugar Boxes; Flour and Sugar Buckets; Nests' Measures; Varnished Keelers; Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers; An assortment of Baskets.

Liquors.
Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey; N. E. Rum; Cogniac Brandy; Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.

Bread.
Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit; Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.

Stone Ware.
Jugs and Jars, all sizes; Churns; Clay Pans;

Stationery.
Blank Books; Pass Books; Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper; Spelling Books; Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.

Farming Utensils.
A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns; Trace Chains; Straw Cutters; Corn Shellers; Corn Mills. &c. &c.

And various other articles too numerous to mention all of which he offers for sale at a small profit.
November 2, 1849. 8-tf

PREPARED GUANO.—Farmers, Planters, and Market Gardeners, are respectfully informed that the above celebrated fertilizer is admitted, by practical farmers and others who have used it repeatedly throughout the United States and West Indies, on every variety of vegetables and articles usually raised in the different States, to be the cheapest, most durable, and fertilizing Manure—whose certificates recommending its use, in pamphlet form, with directions, can be had gratis. It destroys worms, insects, and flies, and prevents blight, mildew, and rust. For sale by
3-tf] HOWARD & PEDEN, Ag'ts for the Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S

WEATHER and Fire-Proof Patent Paint.—I hereby give notice to the public, that I have been appointed Agent for the sale of this extraordinary substance.
It is a Mineral Paint, which, when applied to a Building, and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, forms a coat of slate or stone, rendering the Building perfectly fire and weather proof. The attention of Distillers, Mill Owners, Railroad Companies, Steamboat Proprietors, and Planters, is particularly called to this substance. It adheres with the utmost tenacity, to the substance to which it is applied, never cleans off, and once applied, it is applied for ever. It is much preferable to tin or zinc, for covering roofs, makes them perfectly water tight. When applied to brick or stone buildings, it excludes the dampness of the external atmosphere, making such buildings more healthy. For a more particular explanation of its Chemical properties, see Circulars. 100 lbs. will cover 1000 superficial feet. Wholesale price, 4 cents per lb., retail 5 cents; this is about half the price of White Lead.—Any person wishing a circular, can have it mailed to them. Address me, post paid. WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
Nov. 2, 1849. [6tf] Wilmington, N. C.

New Boot and Shoe Manufactory.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. CASHWELL & BLOSSOM's old stand, on North Water Street, the most fashionable *French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military Fair Stitch*; also, *Congress* and other *Gaiters*, and *Shoes* of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.
JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, N. C., June 22, 1849. 41-1y

LIME, Lime, Lime.—800 bbls. Lincolnville white lump; Also, Calcined Plaster; Plaster Hair; and Fire Brick; Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

ARRIVALS OF NEW STOCK,
AT THE
N. Y. Furniture Warehouse.

42 BUREAUS, various patterns;
6 Counting House Desks, low price;
Mahogany Washstands; Small Centre Tables;
Do: do: marble top;
Do: Sideboards; Mahogany Secretaries and [Book-case;
20 dozen Windsor Chairs, cheap;
1 do: double Cotts; Boston Rockers;
Maple and black walnut Parlor Chairs;
Curled Hair Mattresses, best quality;
Cotton and Straw do: cheap.
Call and examine our stock; we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers superior to any that can be obtained in any Southern market. Good workmanship, superb finish, and low prices, does the business.
March 1] G. & W. A. GWYER.

JUST Received, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset, at the Cooks' Depot—2 hhds. of best clarified Sugar; 2 boxes best Black Tea; 3 kegs extra Goshen Butter; 5 quintals Codfish, fresh and fine; 5 boxes Colgate's pale Soap; 5 do. do. No. 1 Soap; 2 doz. Bale Buckets; 1 bag of Ginger. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TO Families. I will give 12½ cents for all empty half barrels that have had flour or crackers in them, with both heads, and 10 cents for those with one head, delivered at my store. GEO. H. KELLEY.

GOSHEN Butter. Selected Dairy, for family use. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

COFFEE. Rio, Java, Cuba, and St. Domingo Coffee. For sale low, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR. The very best brands Genesee Flour, in bbls. and half bbls. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

SEGARS. A fine assortment of very superior Segars. For sale by SAVAGE & MEARES.

GROUND Coffee. A very fine article for retailing and for family use. For sale cheap, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

WINES and Liquors. Champagne Brandy;
Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s do.
Sazerac Brandy; S. Seignette's do.
Port, Malaga, Madeira, and Sherry Wine;
Old Monongahela Whiskey;
Double Rectified do. For sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received, per Schr. L. P. Smith. 1 bbl. of extra clarified Sugar; 2 dozen Bale Buckets; 10 bbls. Mess Pork, new city mess; 1 bbl. fine Pickles, by the hundred or gallon; 3 bbls. crushed Sugar; 5 dozen painted Water Buckets; 50 lbs. Race Ginger; 2 quarter boxes best Black Tea; 5 boxes Colgate's extra Pale Soap; 5 boxes Colgate's extra No. 1 Soap; 29 kegs Nails, from 4d to 20d; 2 dozen Ovens, bake and Turkey or oval. All low for cash, at
March 1] GEO. H. KELLY'S.

Schools.

Columbia Academy, Black Creek.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Students on the fourth Monday in October instant, under the management of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, late Teacher of the Hopewell Academy, Stantonsburg.
The locality being one of the most healthy in this part of the State, and the arrangement of terms such as to suit the means of of the humblest of our citizens, and, in addition, the acknowledged competency of Mr. R. as a Teacher, justify the subscribers in anticipating the co-operation of the public in the laudable work.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
1st Class, (including a course up to mercantile arithmetic,)......$5 00
2nd do. (from the 1st class up to entering on E. Grammar,)......7 00
3rd do. (do. with E. Grammar,)......10 00
4th do. Logic, Natural Philosophy, &c.,......15 00
N. B.—Board will be afforded on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Books supplied to Students at a very small per cent. on New York prices. BUNYAN BARNES,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., October 19, 1849. 6-6m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will open on the first day of October, under the superintendence of JAMES H. BRENT, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Its location is 12 miles East of Wilmington, on the road leading to Newbern, healthfully and pleasantly situated, in a neighborhood where Board may be obtained at $6 per month. Terms of tuition will be as follows, viz:
Lower branches of English, per session of 5 months,....$7 00
Higher do. do. together with Mathematics,..12 50
Latin and Greek,......18 00
NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Pres't Board of Trustees.
September 14, 1849. 1-tf

MUSIC.—ERNST GRIMME, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he will open a MUSIC SCHOOL, on the 1st of September next. He will give instructions in Singing, on the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. His abilities, as a competent Teacher, are known throughout the State; he can, therefore, give the most satisfactory reference. His method of teaching is entirely new, and combines science and execution. He will pay particular attention to tuning Pianos.
TERMS—24 Lessons at $15. All those who desire his services will please leave their address at Mrs. DEROSSET's boarding-house, at the BOOK STORE, or at S. & D. TELLER's Store.
August 10, 1849. 48-tf

FOR Sale at Cost.—The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts, all of which are new goods, of this Fall's purchase. He has also for sale a large assortment of Tailor's Trimmings. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash, or on short credit for good notes. V. R. PEIRSON, Executor of Seth Hoard.
December 28, 1849
Wilmington papers copy 6 times and stop old advertisements of V. R. Peirson, Agent.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;
Superior do. do.
County Court Subpœna;
Superior do. do.
County Court Fi. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
County Court Sci. Fa.;
Superior do. do.
Apprentice Indentures;
Letters of Administration;
County and Superior Courts Witness and Juror Tickets;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;
Commission to take Deposition;
County Court Execution;
Magistrate's do.
Capias ad Respondendum;
Overseer's Appointments;
Peace, State, and Civil Warrants;
Notes of Hand;
Attachments;
State Recognizance;
Military Ca Sa;
do. Execution;
Negro Bonds;
do. Bill of Sale;
Inspector's Certificates;
Certificates of Justices attending Court;
Marriage License;
Tax Receipts;
Insolvent Notices;
Writs of Ejectment;
Letters Testamentary;
Vendi. Exponas;
Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
do. Affidavits;
Garnishee Notices;
Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
do. Branch Bank of the State;
Notes, negotiable at Bank;
Administrator's Bonds;
Guardian do.
Appeal do.
Ca Sa do.
Sh'ff Appearance do.
Constable's do.
Sheriff's Tax do.
Forthcoming do.
Prosecution do.
Crew Lists;

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 28th February, 1850.
☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Abbot, Daniel
Addams, Jas U 2
Addams, Edwin
Allen, John
Allen, E W
Alexandre, Francis 2
Applegit, Henry
Armstrong, W H
Ashford, Thomas
Atkins, Thos
Baker, Samuel
Barkley, Sarah E
Bethel, W M
Bell, W S
Birtie, Catharine J
Black, D H
Black, Simon
Blelock, James
Boon, Bennet
Brock, C W 2
Bryan, Michael 2
Prewer, William
Brookshier, T F
Brison, Sam'l
Bradley, Betsey
Brown, William
Brown, Warren
Brown, Nackay
Burnett, John H
Bunn, Larkin
Buie, S B
Burke, James
Burk, M
Butcheller, George
Cates, James J
Calvert, W H
Calhoun, M
Cahn, Abraham
Capps, Lucy J
Chavers, L
Collins, W
Conner, Thos
Cox, Calvin
Cookman, mrs M E
Cross, John
Crabtree, R
Currie, Dan'l 2
Dill, Robert
Dishoungh, L
Dixon, Gatzy Ann
Downing, R H
Durant, Thomas A
Dudley, Creed H
Dugan, Thos
Eaton, A B
Eldridge, J S
Emerick, A G
English, David
Everitt, Oliver C
Fairchild, Thos
Flint, M
Forman, W
Foster, capt J
Freshwater, Wm
Fraily, G H
Fredson, C H
Fulcher, J
Gaston, John
Gambril, J
Gilbert, Z
Giard, P
Gorato, B L
Goodschithe, M T 2
Griffin, B T
Grimme, E 2
Grant, James
Greenleaf, A J
Hammond, William
Haggat, William
Hall, Richard P
Hall, Fanny
Henry, Elizabeth J
Herndon, Marga't A
Hill, Ann S
Hook, W B
Hosler, James
Hosler, J G
Hodgkins, W A
Howard, G W
Honeywell, W
Howe, Mariah
James, Jacob
Jean, B W
Jourdan, Henry
Johnson, Joshua M 2
Joseph, V
Jones, Henry
Jones, Margaret
Jones, Eliz'th
Kenyon, W
Keyton, M
Kellog, William 2
Kelly, F W
King, J B
Kidder, J G
Lewis, W F
Losee, H S
Lowell, W E
Lucas, Rosanna
Lucas, Amanda F
Maxey, Ira
Maddocks, W D
Martin, John
Millener, Robert
Moore, W M D
McCallum, Susan
McCollum, T
McClenny, James
McClendon, J R
McDaniel, Mary
McIlwrath, J
McKay, J A 2
McNeil, Joseph 2
Newton, Isaac
Orrell, C J
Oliver, Susan J
Payne, Mary Ann
Platt, W J 7
Powell, D A
Post, W W
Porter, H F 2
Poindexter, J J
Proser, Thos
Price, Catharine K
Quay, Sam'l W
Reaves, G W
Richardson, mr
Riley, George
Rider, J
Roberts, J S
Roberts, Thos
Robbins, Seth
Russell, Catharine
Scarboro, J A
Seedorff, J
Shepard, C
Sholar, Eliz'th A
Sill, M D
Spooner, S
Staton, James
Sterett, J W
Stone, D W
Stuart, W
Strode, Porter
Steel, W J
Stokley, Thos
Stokley, Sylvester
Starkweather, J L
Smith, U C 2
Smith, A J 2
Smith, G O
Smith, J H
Smith, Sarah
Smith, miss A M
Tally, Nicholas
Temple, W C & S J
Thompson, J W
Tracy, Lucy P
VanRiswick, John 2
Walker, G T
Watkins, J H 2
West, Francis 2
Webb, W C
Webb, Eliza
White, J & Co
Wilder, Abram
Willey, Sam'l
Winget, J E
Wines, N 2
Williams, B D
Wilson, E R
Wilson, Julia A C
Wood, Anthony
Woolsey, George
York, L S
Young, Oliver

[25-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware.—20 packages, just received and opened, which makes my assortment complete. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

SWEET Potatoes. 20 bushels of fine Spanish. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUGS, Jugs. 5 crates Stone Jugs; assorted sizes. Just received and for sale cheap by OWEN HOLMES.

OLD Cogniac. A very superior old article. For sale by OWEN HOLMES.

PLANTING Potatoes. 20 bbls., all fresh. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

DRIED Beef. 100 lbs. of extra good. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S

JUST received—
50 barrels superior Seed Potatoes,
20 " Whiskey,
10 casks prime retailing Cheese,
30 boxes Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Feb. 8. For sale by ALEX. McRAE.

BACON and Lard. 1,000 lbs. of superior Hams, and no mistake; 1,000 lbs. Sides and Shoulders; 3 bbls. of fine Lard. All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

TOBACCO.—20 boxes Tobacco, best quality, usual brand. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST Received. 25 dozen Ames & Rowland's Shovels and Spades; 6 do: long handle Shovels;
5 dozen Garden Rakes;
20 do: Hoes, of various sizes and qualities;
ALSO.
4 dozen Ladies Garden Hoes, with medicated handles; said to be a celebrated cure for dyspepsia and various other complaints resulting from want of exercise. It is believed that if judicious use is made of them, they will also cure extreme cases of poverty. For sale by
March 1] ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, Exchange Buildings, Wilmington, North Carolina, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c. &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.
The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.
We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of **Paints and Oils,** which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.
We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.
In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass, 1 lb. jars,	$1 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do ½ mer	1 25
" Copperas,	2½ "	" " " Eng. Manders,	1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	" 1 lb. bottles,	1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour Sulphur,	6 "	Red Bark opt.	1 50
Castor Oil, per dozen,	$1 a $4	Yellow " "	50
Sands' Sarsaparilla, Townsends' "	} $8 per dozen.	Ess. Peppermint, &c., doz.	38
		Olive Oil, qts., per dozen,	4 50

Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Wistar's Balsam " " } $8 per dozen.
The above goods are warranted fresh, and of superior quality, or may be returned at our expense. Our terms are cash, or short time for approved credit.
November 16, 1849. 10

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST Received at Shaw's Drug Store, third door North of HART & POLLEY's, Front Street, Wilmington, North Carolina, where Physicians, country Merchants, and all others, who desire to consult their own interest, can purchase the best **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery and Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds,** fresh from DAVID LANDRETH's, Philadelphia, and every other article usually kept in a Drug Store, 25 per cent. cheaper than similar goods can be obtained at perhaps any other house in the State.
The subscribers would beg to remind those Physicians who patronized the late WM. SHAW, that they can still be supplied with everything of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. No exertion will be spared to render satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage, and we respectfully solicit a call before purchasing elsewhere. We have just received a fresh supply of those instruments for affliction of the spine, so highly recommended by the Medical faculty of New York and Philadelphia, and which are a certain preventive against consumption, and are indispensable to Clerks and others confined to a sedentary life, none of whom should be without them. Also, a fresh arrival of Spencer's Pills, which are warranted to cure headache in twenty-five or thirty minutes' time. In the operation they are the most agreeable Pills ever invented; acting upon the stomach and bowels, and bringing the liver to its proper functions, they cannot fail to restore the system health, strength and vigor. Call and get a box at SHAW's Drug Store, 3d door north of HART & POLLEY's. SHAW & BROTHER.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1850.—[17-tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected stock of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c.,** consisting of the following, together with a great many other articles not usually kept in Drug Stores:

2 casks Epsom Salts, Eng.;
1 do: sup. Carb. Soda;
½ do: Cream Tartar;
1 do: Carb. or Sal Soda;
1 do: Castor Oil;
12 boxes Euens Plasters;
6 do: India Rubber do:
12 do: Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
1 do: Peery's Dead Shot;
6 do: Ger. Cough Drops;
6 do: Sands' Sarsaparilla;
6 do: Bristol's do:
6 do: Townsend's do:
6 do: Bull's do:
4 do: German Cologne;
1 do: French do:
4 cs. Calabria Licorice;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;
Do: coarse Bahama;
6 dozen Cod Liver Oil Rushtons;
1 do: Ricime Tonique for the hair;
2 do: Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;
Lunar Caustic—*pure*;
Denarcotized Opium;
Citric Acid;
1 cs. Pul. Rhubarb, East India;
do: do: Turkey;
Copaiva Capsules;
Pills, sugar coated;
Thompson's Eye Water.
ALSO.
3,000 lbs. pure White Lead;
2,500 do: extra do:
2,000 do: No. 1 extra do:
300 do: Venitian red, in oil;
500 do: do: do: dry;
Prussian Blue;
Turkey Umber;
275 gallons Linseed Oil, Fayetteville;
12 doz. Hair Brushes, assort'd;
Paint Brushes, a large assortment;
Whitewash Brushes;
Portrait do;
Tooth, Nail, & Flesh Brushes;
6 dozen Bay Rum;
Matches, perfumed;
Phosphorus;
Phosphate Ammonia;
Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
Sulphate Morphine;
Acetate do:
Iodine resublimed;
Iodide Potassium, English and French;
Do: Iron;
Do: Lead;
Do: Mercury;
Calomel, English;
Citrate of Iron and Quinine;
Do: do: soluble;
Oil of Ergot; Oil of Neroli;
Do: Cedrat; Kreosote;
1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
½ do: Soda do:
Mustard, English and American;
Pro. to Carb. Iron;
250 lbs. Spanish Brown, dry;
700 do: do: do: in oil;
100 do: pure Verdigris do:
50 do: Chrome Green do:
10 do: do: Yellow do:
75 do: Paris Green;
Patent Black; Lampblack;
Camphine and Burning Fluid, best quality;

His terms are **Cash,** but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
C. DuPRE, Druggist and Pharmaceutist.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 8, 1850 14

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:
DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.
CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.
PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.
WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.
PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.
S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do. Sands' do. } in quart bottles.
Sands' Iodide of do. Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olasaonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Linament; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters.
FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.
PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French, German, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hauel's Eau Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; Rose Lip Salve; black Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Ball; Pink Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; prepared Chalk, in balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Boxes; Charcoal Tooth Paste; Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; Orris Tooth Powder; Charcoal do. do.; Money Wallets; Tobacco do.; India Rubber; Drawing Pencils; India Rubber Balls; Preston's French Extracts, a large variety; Essence Bouquet; Scent Bags; Cigar Cases. &c. &c. For sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,
Nov. 2, 1849] N. E. corner of Front and Market sts.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1850.

Dr. Smith's Lecture.

Rev. Dr. SMITH, President of Randolph Macon College, delivered a discourse upon the subject of slavery, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this town, on Monday evening last. The Dr. took the position that all the excitement and difficulty surrounding the slavery question, arises from a mistaken idea that slavery is wrong in principle, although rendered expedient and necessary from the impossibility of getting rid of it. He went into an able argument to show that slavery is not wrong in principle, but that it is right and proper, and contended that, so long as the idea is prevalent at the North that slavery is a moral evil or a crime, and this idea tacitly admitted at the South, no permanent settlement of that question can be expected or hoped for. The discourse was listened to by a large audience, and met with very general approval.

Congress.

We are again forced to omit any detailed account of the sayings and doings of Congress. As last week, the chief interest centered in Mr. CALHOUN's speech, so this week, Mr. WEBSTER's speech has been the grand feature in the debates. We have made an extended extract from this speech in another place, and expressed our views in relation to it. We would here call the attention of our readers to that extract. We feel certain that it will be read with pleasure and profit. We begin to feel comparatively easy upon the question of slavery, as there appears every probability that it will be honorably and satisfactorily settled during the present session. It is now plain, that if the question were left to the Senate, there could be no doubt as regards a proper settlement. The House is different, and it is remarkable that so little conciliation or good feeling has been displayed in that body; still, we depend much upon the weight and influence of the Senate, and of the great leaders who have there thrown themselves into the breach on behalf of the South and of the Constitution. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Mr. STANLY, of this State, delivered a most extraordinary and disgraceful speech in the House. He avowed himself determined to vote for the California bill, even though he should be the only Southern man who would do so. He said that if Congress were to enact the Wilmot proviso, North Carolina and the South both should and would submit to it. That the South has nothing to complain of, and that the outcry about fugitive slaves was a mere humbug. In all this, Mr. STANLY differs from Mr. WEBSTER. We hope the people of North Carolina will not forget the *faithful* services of the *gallant* STANLY. A most *honorable* man forsooth!

The Southern Rights District Convention.

The Convention called for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this District in the Nashville Convention, assembled in the Masonic Hall in this town on the 11th inst., and remained in session during that and the following day. Every County in the District was represented. The number of delegates in attendance was 104, being an average of over 11 delegates for each County. The official account of its proceedings contains every thing of interest connected with it; and renders it unnecessary for us to say anything more upon the subject, unless it be to state in this place that the delegates appointed were Hon. Robt. Strange and G. J. McRee with Stephen Graham of Duplin and T. J. Morisey of Sampson as alternates.

County Court.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for this County assembled on Monday last, Justice MILLER, presiding, and will continue in session for two weeks.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.—The Court have made the assessment of the County Taxes for 1849, as follows:

On the Poll, White or Black.

County Tax	30	
Poor do.	25	
School do.	10	—65
Patroll do. on black poll	8	—73

On the $100 valuation of Real Estate.

County Tax	11	
Poor do.	6	
School do.	4	—21

The following appointments have been made by the Court:

Special Magistrate.—John McAuslin.

Inspectors of Naval Stores.—D. A. Lamont, Jno. S. James, Jesse Bowden, Dugald McMillan, Wm. T. J. Vann, B. F. Keith.

Inspectors of Timber and Lumber.—R. Maxwell, W. Bullard, C. B. Morris, Geo. McDuffie, Wm. DeBerniere, John C. Bowden, James Alderman, Wm. J. Price, L. H. Bowden, H. W. Foy, U. Sullivan, John Hall, H. W. Groves.

Inspectors of Staves.—Moses Lewis, Lewis Hines.

County Auctioneers.—S. M. West, and Wm. A. Langdon.

The Meeting in Onslow.

We are authorized by the delegation from Onslow county at the recent District Convention here, to state that the meeting at Onslow, by which they were appointed, was the subject of an *express* call, for the purpose of considering the subject of Northern aggression upon the rights of the South; and that it was published in every precinct of the county for more than two weeks before the meeting assembled. That the resolutions met with unanimous approval by the committee appointed to prepare resolutions; and that, in their opinion, the 4th resolution, as published in the "Journal," was that which was adopted at the meeting.

An attempt was made to smooth it down, so as to make it mean nothing, but it proved a failure; for, they believe the people whom they represent, to be fully prepared to join their Southern brethren, in any and all necessary measures for the preservation of their common honor and safety.

The Onslow delegation regard the attempt of the *Chronicle*, and its reporters and coadjutors, to diminish the force and influence of the action of the people of that county, as totally futile; and its interference unauthorized uncalled for, and contrary to the wishes and feelings of the people.

Foreign News.

The steamship Canada has arrived, with two week's later news from Europe. There is little or nothing of importance, beyond the fact of a slight decline in cotton. Whatever fears may be entertained for the Union here, they have not reached England, where U. S. stocks are in demand at advanced rates. The political news from England is unimportant. It is said that the Austrian fleet is preparing to sail for Greece, to oppose Sir WM. PARKER, who is still blockading the Grecian ports. The French government has offered its mediation in the difficulty between the Grecian and British governments. It would seem that LOUIS NAPOLEON is rapidly losing his popularity. M. DUBOIS LECOMPTE, the new French Minister to the United States, has arrived in the Canada. The Prussian constitution has been accepted, and sworn to by the King. The Irish potato crop is said to be promising; though how any crop, which is planted in April or May, can be promising in February, we cannot understand. We can find nothing further of interest in the news, unless it be that the Chinese are squabbling about their tariff, just like their neighbors.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

One of the most remarkable instances of energy of character and successful exertion, which this or any other country affords, is that of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, an able Democratic Congressman from Tennessee, and one of the most ardent defenders of the South in the present Congress of the United States. The following history of Mr. JOHNSON's career, which we find in the Washington correspondence of a daily paper, we have been assured is strictly true. Indeed, Mr. JOHNSON, instead of being ashamed of his vocation, has the manliness not only to acknowledge but to feel proud of the steps by which he has risen to his present position. It will be seen that he is a native of North Carolina. By the way, how many of North Carolina's ablest and best sons have sought and found a home and a welcome in the West:

"This Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, until old enough to be apprenticed to a tailor, was a parish boy at Raleigh, N. C. He finished his apprenticeship without acquiring the arts of reading and writing, and marrying as soon as he came of age, with a pack on his back, and his side, footed it across the mountains to his present home, Jonesboro', Tenn. His wife taught him to read and write after he reached Jonesboro'.—He is now, perhaps, forty-five years old—certainly not more —and having been in the House of Representatives already some seven years, has impressed himself—the influence of his peculiar views—upon the legislation of Congress, certainly as much as any other member in that time. I doubt whether the world embraces a more striking instance of what well directed efforts will do for the true advancement of a man—the development of latent useful qualities in him—than is evident in his remarkable career. Does he not form a model well worthy of imitation by the youth of our country?"

Accident to the Steamer Vanderbilt.

On Sunday last, the Railroad Company's Steamer Vanderbilt came into this port considerably "used up," her foremast being gone, and her guards stove in forward of the wheel-house. A considerable portion of her forward deck was also damaged, and two holes stove into her side. The annexed card, published by the passengers on board the Vanderbilt, will explain the cause of the accident:

WILMINGTON, March 10th, 1850.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Capt. T. Marshall, from Charleston, S. C., bound to Wilmington, N. C., after a pleasant passage of 7 hours, was run into by the Barque Turk, about 11 o'clock, P. M. One of the undersigned was an eye witness to the Captain of the Steamer, hailing the Barque to put her helm starboard, while he put his helm port, for the purpose of clearing each other; but to no effect; the Barque struck the steamer bows on, just forward of the Paddle Wheel, carrying away the Steamer's foremast and Hog Braces on the Larboard side, besides doing other damage to the hull of the Steamer. After clearing the Barque, Capt. Marshall hailed her to knowe whether he could render him any assistance or not; and after waiting and laying around her about one hour, the Captain of the Steamer being assured by the Capt. of the Barque, that no assistance was necessary, Capt. M. then wore ship and proceeded on his voyage, and arrived in time to make the connection with the Cars bound North.

We feel indebted to Capt. Marshall and his Officers for their coolness and seamenlike deportment on that occasion; there was no noise or bustle, but every exertion was made for our safety, which we may attribute to the Captain and Officers; as not only our safety, but those on board the Barque, depended on it.

THOS. J. JEFFRUS,	Philadelphia.
AMANDA M. JEFFRUS,	"
JAMES ROBINSON,	Charleston.
HENRY A. THOMPSON,	"
WM. M. DEVOE,	Memphis.
E. F. DEVOE,	"
DAVID PRATT,	Philadelphia.
R. T. LENARD,	Florida.
JOHN FOUNTAIN,	Mississippi.

A Regular Hoax.

The New York Express of the 8th inst., contains the annexed account of a meeting said to have been held in North Carolina. It is unnecessary to say that the Express has been most egregiously humbugged. Ogle county has never been put down in any map of North Carolina. Those acquainted with a leading institution of learning in this State, will, no doubt, recognize in the names which Mr. CLINGMAN is called upon to identify, a strange intermingling of professors and boot blacks, of white folks and black folks. It is not many months since an equally true report of a Gold mine in Orange county emanated from the same quarter. It is strange, however, that the Express should not have been better informed than to allow itself to be imposed upon by so transparent a humbug:

From the New York Express.

ABOLITIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Ogle county, N. C., on the 25th ult., a series of resolutions were adopted, somewhat at variance with the popular voice off in that quarter, when slavery is spoken of. The 1st resolution "hails with joy" the admission of California *with a Constitution prohibiting* slavery and slave traffic within her borders. Number 2 condemns Mr. Clingman and other of their representatives, for *resisting the Wilmot Proviso* and other kindred measures. Number 3 extends to their brethren of the Northern States, who have instructed their Senators to resist the introduction of slavery into the new territories, their warmest sympathies, and earnestly hope that they will persevere and succeed in their good intentions. Number 4 comes vigorously down upon Mr. Buchanan for conceding to Texas "a great part of New Mexico, for the purpose of establishing in it domestic slavery." Number 5 "frowns down every attempt to dissolve this glorious Confederacy, and will seek to maintain the Union forever in its pristine purity." Number 6 solicits the editors of all journals, favorable to the cause of liberty, North and South, to copy these proceedings.

We do not ourselves know who were the persons who got up or addressed this meeting, but perhaps Mr. Clingman will be able to identify some of the following gentlemen, whom he will please hand over to the professional care of the Senator from Mississippi, who goes for hanging all the Abolitionists he can find on his side of Mason and Dixon's line:—Gen. Horace Felter was called to the chair, and Messrs. Michael Mitchell and S. Jones were appointed Secretaries. The gentlemen who drew up the resolutions were Messrs. Chesterfield Merritt, Morris Boothe, Nathaniel Hubbard, John B. Phillips, Edmund Bell, and Charles A. Phillips. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. Kerby, Allen Utley, and C. J. Burnett.

Arrival of the Empire City—Another Half Million in Gold Dust, &c.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Willson, arrived at New York on Saturday evening, as noticed by telegraph yesterday, from Chagres, via. Kingston, Jamaica.

She has over one hundred passengers, and a half million in gold dust on freight.

There is a large amount in the hands of passengers which does not appear in this list.

The Empire City sailed from Navy Bay on the night of the 26th ult., and left Jamaica at 10 o'clock, A. M., March 2d, remaining twenty-four hours.

The following is a list of vessels at Panama:—

Ship Brutus, bark John R. Gardner, bark Sarah, ship Greyhound, bark Paoli, (sold, $6,500,) brig Jno. Enders, brig Mary Stuart, schr. Plymouth, steamers Panama and California. At Acapulco, 15th February, bark Clarissa, from San Francisco for Panama, to sail same day.

Annexed are the names of the vessels at Chagres:

Brig Bella de la Mar, brig Sarah, steamship Georgia, to sail in a few hours with U. S. mails; steamship Cherokee, arrived at 10 o'clock, 26th ultimo; steamship Philadelphia, at Navy Bay, waiting for passengers; brig Susan, arrived 24th ult., and brig Osceola.

The Osceola ran ashore on the reef at Navy Bay, and was towed off by the Philadelphia, with loss of false keel, rudder, and started sternpost—would probably be condemned.

The schooner Boreas, from Philadeldhia for Chagress, ran ashore on the reef at the entrance of the harbor, and was a total loss. Cargo saved; salvage 75 per cent.

☞ JAMES S. SPEED, one of the leading Abolitionists in Kentucky, has been appointed Marshall of that State by President TAYLOR.

Mr. Webster's Speech.

The leading event in the political world, during the last week, has undoubtedly been the delivery of Mr. WEBSTER's great speech upon the slavery question. Although there are many points in Mr. WEBSTER's speech from which we must dissent altogether, still the effect of its delivery cannot be but good. Mixed up with a considerable amount of partizanship, and some sectional feeling, it is, nevertheless, distinguished by so much strong, manly sense—so much devotion to the country at large—that we feel but little inclined to dwell upon its defects.

Mr. WEBSTER regards the subject with the eyes of a Northern man, and many of his views are at variance with those held at the South, and which we believe to be right; but, nevertheless, he talks like an American statesman, without undue excitement or sectional bitterness, and his position, so much more favorable to the South than the public had been led to expect—and, indeed, so much in opposition to the universal voice of his party at the North—has given very general satisfaction, and infused a feeling of renewed confidence in the peaceable settlement of this most exciting question. The first part of Mr. WEBSTER's speech is occupied in a review of the progress and history of the slavery question, in the course of which he takes occasion to reflect very severely upon the Democratic party for the annexation of Texas and other measures. We regret that we cannot give the whole of Mr. W.'s remarks. The extract which we give, however, contains the gist of the whole matter, and explains fully the speaker's views upon the various questions discussed. That portion in regard to the admission of States to be formed out of Texas, and also in regard to the restoration of fugitive slaves, cannot be too highly praised:

But now that, under certain conditions, Texas is in with all her territories, as a slave State, with a solemn pledge that if she is divided into many States, those States may come in as slave States south of 36 deg 30 min, how are we to deal with it? I know no way of honorable legislation, but, when the proper time comes for the enactment, to carry into effect all that we have stipulated to do. I do not entirely agree with my honorable friend from Tennessee, [Mr. BELL,] that, as soon as the time comes when she is entitled to another Representative, we should create a new State. The rule in regard to it I take to be this: that when we have created new States out of territories, we have generally gone upon the idea, that when there is population enough to form a State—sixty thousand, or some such thing —we would create a State; but it may be thought quite a different thing when a State is divided, and two or more States made out of it. It does not follow, in such a case, that the same rule of apportionment should be applied. That, however, is a matter for the consideration of Congress when the proper time arrives. I may not be here—I may have no vote to give on the occasion; but I wish it to be distinctly understood to-day, that according to my view of the matter, this Government is solemnly pledged, by law, to create new States out of Texas, with her consent, when her population shall justify such a proceeding, and so far as such States are formed out of Texan territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min., to let them come in as slave States. That is the meaning of the resolution which our friends, the northern Democracy, have left us to fulfil; and I for one mean to fulfill it, because I will not violate the faith of the Government.

Now, as to California and New Mexico, I hold slavery to be excluded from those territories by a law even superior to that which admits and sanctions it in Texas—I mean the law of nature—of physical geography—the law of the formation of the earth. That law settles forever, with a strength beyond all terms of human enactment, that slavery cannot exist in California or New Mexico. Understand me, sir—I mean slavery as we regard it; slaves in the gross, of the colored race, transferable by sale and delivery, like other property. I shall not discuss that point. I leave it to the learned gentlemen who have undertaken to discuss it; but I suppose there is no slave of that description in California now. I understand that *peonism*, a sort of penal servitude, exists there; or, rather, a voluntary sale of a man and his offspring for debt, as it is arranged and exists in some parts of California and New Mexico. But what I mean to say is, that African slavery, as we see it among us, is as utterly impossible to find itself, or to be found in Mexico, as any other natural impossibility. California and New Mexico are Asiatic in their formation and scenery. They are composed of vast ridges of mountains, of enormous height, with sometimes broken ridges and deep valleys. The sides of these mountains are barren—entirely barren—their tops capped by perennial snow. There may be in California, now made free by its constitution—and no doubt there are—some tracts of valuable land.—But it is not so in New Mexico. Pray, what is the evidence which any gentleman has obtained on this subject, from information sought by himself or communicated by others? I have inquired, and read all I could, to obtain information on this subject. What is there in New Mexico that could by any possibility induce any body to go there with slaves? There are some narrow strips of tillable land on the borders of the rivers; but the rivers themselves dry up before mid-summer is gone. All that the people can do is to raise some little articles—some little wheat for their tortillas—and all that by irrigation. And who expects to see a hundred black men cultivating tobacco, corn, cotton, rice, or anything else, on lands in New Mexico, made fertile only by irrigation? I look upon it, therefore, as a fixed fact, to use an expression current to the day, that both California and New Mexico are destined to be free, so far as they are settled at all, which I believe, especially in regard to New Mexico, will be very little for a great length of time—free by the arrangement of things by the Power above us. I have therefore to say, in this respect also, that this country is fixed for freedom, to as many persons as shall ever live there, by as irrepealable and a more irrepealable law, than the law that attaches to the right of holding slaves in Texas; and I will say further, that if a resolution or a law were now before us, to provide a territorial government for New Mexico, I would not vote to put any prohibition into it whatever. The use of such a prohibition would be idle, as it respects any effect it would have upon the territory; and I would not take pains to reform an ordinance of nature, nor to reenact the will of God. And I would put in no Wilmot proviso, for the purpose of a taunt or a reproach. I would put into it no evidence of the votes of superior power, to wound the pride, even whether a just pride, a rational pride, or an irrational pride—to wound the pride of the gentlemen who people the Southern States. I have no such object—no such purpose. They would think it a taunt—an indignity. They would think it to be an act taking away from them what they regard a proper equality of privilege; and whether they expect to realize any benefit from it or not, they would think it a theoretic wrong—that something more or less derogatory to their character and their rights had taken place. I propose to inflict no such wound upon anybody, unless something essentially important to the country, and efficient to the preservation of liberty and freedom, is to be effected. Therefore, I repeat, sir—and I repeat it because I wish it to be understood—that I do not propose to address the Senate often on this subject. I desire to pour out all my heart in as plain a manner as possible; and I say again, that if a proposition were now here for a government for New Mexico, and it was moved to insert a provision for a prohibition of slavery, I would not vote for it.

Now, Mr. President, I have established, so far as I proposed to go into any line of observation to establish, the proposition with which I set out, and upon which I propose to stand or fall; and that is, that the whole territory of the States in the United States, or in the newly acquired territory of the United States, has a fixed and settled character, now fixed and settled by law, which cannot be repealed in the case of Texas, without a violation of public faith, and cannot be repealed by any human power in regard to California or New Mexico; that, under one or other of these laws, every foot of territory in the States, or in the Territories, has now received a fixed and decided character.

Sir, if we were now making a Government for New Mexico, and anybody should propose a Wilmot proviso, I should treat it exactly as Mr. Polk treated that provision for excluding slavery from Oregon.—Mr. Polk was known to be in opinion decidedly averse to the Wilmot proviso; but he felt the necessity of establishing a government for the Territory of Oregon, and, though the proviso was there, he knew it would be entirely nugatory; and, since it must be entirely nugatory, since it took away no right, no describable, no estimable, no weighable or tangible right of the South, he said he would sign the bill for the sake of enacting a law to form a Government in that Territory, and let that entirely useless, and in that connection entirely senseless, proviso remain. For myself, I will say that we hear much of the annexation of Canada; and if there be any man, any of the Northern Democracy, or any one of the Free Soil party, who supposes it necessary to insert a Wilmot proviso in a Territorial Government for New Mexico, that man will of course be of opinion that it is necessary to protect the everlasting snows of Canada from the foot of slavery, by the same overpowering wing of an act of Congress. Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done—wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery. I am pledged to it from the year 1837; I have been pledged to it again and again; and I will perform those pledges; but I will not do a thing unnecessary, that wounds the feelings of others, or that does disgrace to my own understanding.

Mr. President, in the excited times in which we live, there is found to exist a state of crimination and recrimination between the North and the South.—There are lists of grievances produced by each; and those grievances, real or supposed, alienate the minds of one portion of the country from the other, exasperate the feelings, subdue the sense of fraternal connection, and patriotic love, and mutual regard.—I shall bestow a little attention, sir, upon these various grievances, produced on the one side and on the other. I begin with the complaints of the South: I will not answer, farther than I have, the general statements of the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that the North has grown upon the South in consequence of the manner of administering this Government, in the collecting of its revenues, and so forth. They are disputed topics, and I have no inclination to enter into them. But I will state these complaints, especially one complaint of the South, which has in my opinion just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, among individuals and among the Legislatures of the North, a disinclination to perform fully their constitutional duties, in regard to the return of persons bound to service, who have escaped into the free States. In that respect, it is my judgment that the South is right, and the North is wrong. Every member of every northern Legislature is bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and this article of the Constitution, which says to these States, they shall deliver up fugitives from service, is as binding in honor and conscience as any other article. No man fulfills his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional duty. I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States themselves, or to the States themselves. It says, that those persons escaping to other States, shall be delivered up, and I confess I have always been of the opinion, that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. When it is said that a person escaping into another State, and becoming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, shall be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the passage is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained it, and I entertain it now. But when the subject, some years ago, was before the Supreme Court of the United States, the majority of the judges held that the power, to cause fugitives from service to be delivered up, was a power to be exercised under the authority of this Government. I do not know, on the whole, that it may not have been a fortunate decision.—My habit is to respect the result of judicial deliberations and the solemnity of judicial decisions. But, as it now stands, the business of seeing that these fugitives are delivered up, resides in the power of Congress, and the national judicature, and my friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a bill on the subject, now before the Senate, with some amendments to it, which I propose to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent. And I desire to call the attention of all sober-minded men, of all conscientious men in the North, of all men who are not carried away by any fanatical idea, or by any false idea whatever, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all the sober and sound minds at the North, as a question of morals and a question of consience, What right have they, in all their legislative capacity, or any other, to endeavor to get round this Constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution, to the persons whose slaves escape from them? None at all—none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience nor before the face of the Constitution, are they justified, in my opinion. Of course, it is a matter for their consideration. They probably, in the turmoil of the times, have not stopped to consider of this; they have followed what seems to be the current of thought and of motives for the occasion, and they neglect to investigate fully the real question, and to consider their constitutional obligations, as I am sure, if they did consider, they would fulfill them with alacrity. Therefore, I repeat, sir, that here is a ground of complaint against the North, well founded, which ought to be removed—which it is now in the power of the different departments of this Government to remove—which calls for the enactment of proper laws, authorizing the judicature of this Government, in the several States, to do all that is necessary for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and for the restoration of them to those who claim them.—Wherever I go, and whenever I speak on the subject —and when I speak here, I desire to speak to the whole North—I say that the South has been injured in this respect, and has a right to complain; and the North has been too careless of what I think the Constitution peremptorily and emphatically enjoins upon it as a duty.

Complaint has been made against certain resolutions that emanate from Legislatures at the North, and are sent here to us, not only on the subject of slavery in this District, but sometimes recommending Congress to consider the means of abolishing slavery in the States. I should be sorry to be called upon to present any resolutions here which could not be referable to any committee or any power in Congress, and, therefore, I should be unwilling to receive from the Legislature of Massachusetts any instructions to present resolutions expressive of any opinion whatever on the subject of slavery, for two reasons; because—first, I do not consider that the Legislature of Massachusetts has anything to do with it; and next, I do not consider that I, as her representative here, have anything to do with it. Sir, it has become, in my opinion, quite too common; and if the Legislatures of the States do not like it, they have a great deal more power to put it down, than I have to uphold it. It has become, in my opinion, quite too common a practice for the State Legislatures to present resolutions here on all subjects, and to instruct us here on all subjects. There is no public man that requires instruction more than I do, or who requires information more than I do, or desires it more heartily; but I do not like to have it come in quite too imperative a shape. I took notice, with pleasure, of some remarks upon this subject made the other day in the Senate of Massachusetts, by a young man of talent and character, from whom the best hopes may be entertained. I mean Mr. Hilliard. He told the Senate of Massachusetts that he would vote for no instructions whatever to be forwarded to members of Congress, nor for any resolutions to be offered, expressive of the sense of Massachusetts, as to what their members of Congress ought to do. He said that he saw no propriety in one set of public servants giving instructions and reading lectures to another set of public servants.—To their own master, all of them must stand or fall, and that master is their constituents. I wish these sentiments could become more common—a great deal more common. I have never entered into the question, and never shall, about the binding force of instructions. I will, however, simply say this: if there be any matter of interest pending in this body, while I am a member of it, in which Massachusetts has an interest of her own not adverse to the general interest of the country, I shall pursue her instructions with gladness of heart, and with all the efficiency which I can bring here. But if the question be one which affects her interest, and at the same time affects the interests of all other States, I shall no more regard her political wishes or instructions, than I would regard the wishes of a man who might appoint me an arbitrator or referee, to decide some question of important private right. If ever there was a government upon earth, it is this Government; if ever there was a body upon earth, it is this body, which should consider itself as composed by agreement of all, appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all, sitting here under the solemn obligations of oath and conscience, to do that which they think is best for the good of the whole.

GEN. CASS' LETTER.—The following letter of Gen. Cass to the Democratic Union Meeting held at Tammany Hall, New York, on the [illegible] instant, was crowded out of our last issue, to make room for Mr. CALHOUN's speech. Its tone and spirit are admirable, and, like every production of its gifted author, it is beautifully written, and will well repay an attentive perusal:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1850.

Gentlemen: I have just received your invitation to attend the meeting proposed to be held at Tammany Hall, on Saturday evening, in "defence of the integrity of the Union." Never was the Union in greater peril, and never did our country need wiser heads or sounder hearts, to enable her to avoid the dangers that are fast gathering around us. It is to me a source of great gratification, as well as any augury of safety, that the democracy of the great city of New York are coming to the rescue, and are coming—as they have often come in times of difficulty—true to their own creed, and their father's creed, and with a devotion to the Union, and to the whole Union, which considers the rights of each the rights of all. This is the true spirit, and the only spirit in which the crisis can be justly met, and harmony and confidence restored to the country. It is evident that neither in the North or West is the extent or tendency of the excitement in the Southern States understood or appreciated. It seems to be supposed that this is one of those ordinary conflicts of opinion, such as we have often experienced, and to which all communities are at times exposed, and that it may be surveyed without inquietude, as it will pass away without danger. This error, if persisted in, may be fatal. The evil day, if not upon us, is near us. The attempt to force an obnoxious, and, as I believe, an unconstitutional and useless measure upon the South, has united that great portion of the confederation together as one man, to resist it. All other questions absorbed by this, and if the contest goes on, all other parties will disappear, and there will be but one party—and that one will be a Southern party. The feelings, the opinions, the interests, the prejudices, even, if you please, of a vast community like that, are neither to be lightly treated or safely disregarded. Pride of character goes as far with States as with individuals; and when positions are taken in periods of excitement, they are not easily abandoned, unless the controversy is conducted in a spirit of mutual consideration. When men believe that important rights are assailed, the feeling of opposition is instinctive, and history is full of proofs that they do not sit down, soberly, to count the cost, before they prepare for resistance. We have now a practical subject under discussion, to which fourteen States of this Union are opposed, I may almost say—as one man—a degree of unanimity never before presented in our own history, and rarely, indeed, in the history of any other country. We have reached a grave sectional question in our political progress—that queston foreseen and foretold, and of which we were so solemnly forewarned by the Father of his Country, as the only one which could seriously threaten the existence of this government. His voice now comes to us from the tomb.—God grant that it may be heard and heeded. Whatever impressions may prevail elsewhere, I suppose there is no intelligent observer at the seat of government, who is not seriously disturbed at the present state of things. Whether the danger is greater or less, nearer or more remote, are questions about which men may differ, and undoubtedly, do differ; but I know no lover of his country who does not view the crisis as an alarming one, and does not see, in the signs of the times, the approach of one of those political convulsions which, if not averted by wise and timely measures, may be fatal to us, and to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

The Union is in danger. The first step towards safety is to believe the danger exists, and the watchman, when asked "what of the night," who does not sound the alarm, is neither true to his own duty, nor to the interests of those who have committed a part of the fortress of their liberty to his keeping; and the next step, and the best step and the only effectual step, is to do as you have done—to call upon the American people to be up and doing; to say to their servants here and elsewhere, in tones neither to be misunderstood nor to be disobeyed. We love the Union; we have lived in it, and we mean to die in it. Place it not in danger by any unnecessary act of yours.

Let him who will, calculate the value of this Union, if he can. I spurn the useless effort. Its value is in the past, in the present, and in the future; in its promises, its performances, and its hopes. In all it has done, and is doing, and is destined yet, I trust, to do. Its value is in the heart of every true American. It has made ours the most prosperous country on the face of the earth: given us a greater measure of national freedom than any other people ever enjoyed; placed us among the powerful nations of the world, with nothing to fear but our own follies and crimes, and the judgment of God; it has spread an intelligent, a happy, a contented, and a virtuous population over our hills, and valleys, and prairies, from the shores of the Atlantic, almost to the base of the Rocky Mountains, which the hardy pioneer is now ascending; and it has already brought us the great political offering, to be laid upon the altar of our common country, of a constitution from a free people, who have established their home upon the very shores that look out upon China and Japan.

All this our Union has done; but if left to go on, its work has but just begun. We cannot explore the future; it is best we should not. But we have reason to hope, with proper humility indeed, that if not struck with judicial blindness, the career of this great republic will be as glorious in itself as it will be happy for its people, and encouraging to the lovers of freedom throughout the world. The cause of human liberty depends on us. If lost here by intestine divisions, it is lost everywhere.

We have not only our own fate in our hands, but the great question of the power of self-government is committed to our keeping. If we cannot govern ourselves, who can? If this constitution falls, the next that governs us may be the sword. My ardent prayer is that I may never live to see that day.

Come, then, democrats of New York, to the rescue of your country. It is a high and holy work, and generations unborn may yet live to bless you for the deed. Aye, and I will add—for the occasion is too solemn for any profession of exclusive patriotism—that I trust the whig party, too, will unite in similar efforts, and attempt also to avert the calamities suspended over our common country. They love her as we do, and have the same interest in her prosperity, and in the stability of her institutions. Let every citizen put his hand to the good work, and it will be done.

I cannot attend your meeting on Saturday evening; my public duties will detain me here; but my heart and my hopes will be with you. Your fellow-citizen,

LEWIS CASS.

Robert J. Dillon, Jas. T. Brady, Dan'l E. Sickles, Augs. Schell, and Edwd. C. West, Esqs., committee.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in New Hanover County.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, was held at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the 13th instant.

On motion of J. P. BANNERMAN, Esq., WM. S. LARKINS, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOHN SHEPARD appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed upon said Committee:—JAMES FULTON, E. D. HALL, W. T. J. VANN, D. MCINTIRE, and J. P. BANNERMAN.

After having retired for consultation, the Committee reported, through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion by Messrs. E. D. and ELI W. HALL, R. STRANGE, Jr., J. FULTON, and JOHN L. HOLMES, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A recurrence to first principles is at all times desirable and necessary in a free Government, but especially so during times of trial and excitement, like those which now agitate our country, and threaten its Union, its harmony, and its very existence; and whereas it has always been the constant practice of the Democratic party, at all proper times and occasions to give full and free expression to its opinions upon the great public questions of the day; be it therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, a portion of the Democratic party of New Hanover county in public meeting assembled, entertaining the deepest respect and veneration for the Union of these United States, and believing that Union should be maintained at the expense of every thing short of honor and principle, have viewed with pain and indignation the long series of outrages and aggressions which Northern cupidity and fanaticism has aimed against the rights, feelings, and institutions of the South, and which, if consummated, must inevitably result in disunion and bloodshed.

2. *Resolved*, That we adhere, with unshaken confidence, to the principles of States Rights Democracy, believing that all laws tending to confer exclusive privileges upon particular sections, interests, or classes, are alike unconstitutional and undemocratic, whether such measures take the name of Wilmot Proviso, Protective Tariff, or Internal Improvements by the General Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the experience of the last year has conclusively proved that the idea of no-partyism has been a cheat and a delusion, and that the only safety for the Democratic party is to be found in a strict adherence to its principles and its organization.

4. *Resolved*, That we believe in the necessity and propriety of holding a Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, in accordance with the usages of the party.

5. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to appoint twenty-five Delegates to represent the county of New Hanover in said Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That we will cheerfully abide by the decision of the Convention, and give to its nominee our fullest support, but beg respectfully to submit to the Convention the name of Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, of Cumberland, as the first choice of New Hanover county.

7. *Resolved*, That we recommend the holding of the State Convention at the city of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next.

ISAAC WRIGHT, Esq., of Bladen, was present, and being called upon, favored the meeting with some eloquent and appropriate remarks in support of the candidate recommended by the resolutions.

In accordance with the fifth resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates to the Raleigh Convention:—Gen. L. H. Marsteller, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Robert Strange, Jr., Eli W. Hall, S. R. Bunting, J. L. Holmes, James Fulton, M. A. Moore, Wm. C. Marshall, J. F. Simpson, Jno. T. Moore, J. B. Seavy, Thos. Devane, Thos. H. Tate, J. D. Powers, Amos Rochelle, David Williams, Wm. E. Bunting, John Larkins, N. N. Nixon, J. M. Foy, Daniel Sanders, Chas. Craig, David McIntire, Evan Larkins.

After the report of the Committee had been disposed of, Mr. JOHN SHEPARD submitted for the consideration of the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, which were also adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, there exists vacancies in the former delegation of New Hanover county in the Legislature of this State, and whereas, it has heretofore been the custom of the Democratic party of New Hanover county to hold county conventions, for the purpose of selecting suitable county candidates, and also with a view to a more perfect organization of the party in said county; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, a portion of the democratic citizens of New Hanover county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a county convention be held at Wilmington, on Tuesday of June Court next; and

Be it further resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our democratic brethren of each Captain's precinct in said county, the propriety of their sending three delegates from each of their respective precincts, to said convention; and that said convention have full authority to nominate suitable county candidates, to be voted for at the ensuing August Election, to fill the respective offices for which they may be selected.

On motion,

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions recommending a county convention, be requested to be published in the "Journal" till the meeting of said convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able and courteous manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal, and Fayetteville North Carolinian.

On motion adjourned.

WM. S. LARKINS, Ch'n.

JOHN SHEPARD, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Men at the South with Northern Preferences.

Mr. Editor: Among those who may be classed as coming under the above description, it may not be amiss to place the Editor of the *Chronicle*. The whole slaveholding community are at present convulsed with that natural excitement which unprovoked and dangerous aggression will always produce in generous minds. No where has the feeling been more generally and forcibly expressed by men of both parties, than in this Congressional District. The Southern people, smarting under a sense of the most intolerable insults, call for the Nashville Convention, to deliberate upon some concert of action, and to present a remedy. The counties of this district, met in Convention, endorse the call, and appoint delegates. Their prompt, energetic and decisive action, is calculated, if left undisturbed by the contemporaneous commentaries of the *Chronicle*, and his brethren of that ilk, to be productive of the most beneficial results upon the minds of the Northern people. The suspicion that its action was not harmonious, nor unanimous; that its elements were not rightly and fairly composed, comes with ill grace from a Southern man, or a Rhode Islander, who pretends to represent and expound Southern feeling. We protest against it. The *Chronicle* does not represent the views of any large number of our people. The Nashville Convention is endorsed and approved by most men of all parties, who have the intelligence to discern their rights, and the spirit to maintain them.

The Editor of the *Chronicle* has discovered a Mare's nest. But if he thinks it will in any way disturb the universal sense of the propriety of the Nashville Convention, exhibited by the feeling at the late District Convention, and as declared in the resolutions adopted by that body, and all over the district in the primary meetings of the people, ☞ *with the exception of federal Brunswick*, ☜ he is welcome to the "bit of secret history," so triumphantly trumpeted forth in his last paper.

It is alleged by him that the Onslow resolutions were prepared by residents of this town, and passed by a meeting which was not convened for the purpose of discussing the slavery question, but for a totally different purpose; and further, that the latter part of the 4th resolution was stricken out.

Let it be granted that these allegations are true. Do they, in any manner, conduce to establish the position insinuated by the *Chronicle*, that the people of Onslow, or any other county in this district, are opposed to the meeting of the Nashville Convention? this being a measure which that paper has opposed, and still opposes, with all the original and auxiliary aid at his command. Had the resolutions been prepared at *Loochoo* in China, and the meeting originally convened to discuss the price of putty, or any other measure, and even the 4th resolution been amended as claimed, it must still be regarded as the deliberate sense of a public meeting of the citizens of that county, upon the particular question, *and to the same effect*.

But the statement that the meeting was not *expressly* called for the discussion of the slavery question, and for the purpose of considering the aggressions of the North, is simply untrue.

It is true that there was a joint object stated in the preliminary notification, and that this matter happened to have been the first discussed, but the subject of Internal Improvement was not more the object of the assemblage, than the discussion of the slavery question. The latter, being the most important, was the last taken up. The resolutions were prepared for discussion, and amendment as is customary, before the meeting assembled. There is nothing uncommon in this. I venture the assertion, that there are very few political meetings, if any, held where so important a matter is left for hurried, extemporaneous decision; and that on the contrary it is always adopted as the better plan, and is, indeed, promotive of more intelligent and deliberate action. It is, therefore, no reflection upon the people of Onslow, nor the Committee, that after some discussion and amendment, they adopted a set of resolutions which had been prepared beforehand, and offered in the Committee room for their acceptance and approval. Still less is it any reflection upon the gentleman who prepared and presented them. Whom, then, does the *Chronicle* mean to strike? What astounding disclosure does he claim to have made?

The veriest tyro in politics knows, that the resolutions of public bodies, are always the result of one or more separate deliberations—the more the better; and when being deliberately presented, and after two very full discussions, they are adopted as the expression of the views and feelings of the body whose exponent they assume to be, it is usually left for the profundity of such antiquarians as him of the *Chronicle*, to seek the source from which they originally emanated. It is a matter of indifference whence these resolutions came, by whom penned, or under what circumstances they were presented. The fact is undisputable, that they were solemnly adopted, and presented to the world as the views of the people of Onslow, by a public meeting of the citizens called two weeks before, for the purpose of discussing the very questions involved in them, and as such they are entitled to full weight as a deliberate expression of the views of a portion of the Southern community, and will be so regarded, notwithstanding the commentary of the *Chronicle*.

The attempt to destroy their influence as an expression of the popular feeling in that county, is so great a failure, that we are persuaded that the *feeling* of the people went beyond them.

CONVENTIONIST.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

Southern Rights Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C. March 11, 1850.

The Delegates of the different Counties of the 7th Congressional District, having met in the Masonic Hall: On motion of D. G. McRae, the Convention was temporarily organized, by appointing Col. O. R. Kenan, Chairman, and A. J. Grady, and Wm. H. Bayne, Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of one Delegate from each county was appointed to report Officers for the Convention. The Committee consisted of: D. G. McRae, Cumberland; Stephen Graham, Duplin; Thos. J. Morisey, Sampson; F. George, Columbus; Absalom Davis, Robeson; Isaac Wright, Bladen; Edward Sanders, Onslow; James Cassedy, New Hanover; Wm. N. Whitte, Bladen; James H. Pritchard, Brunswick.

The above Committee having retired to perform their duty, the lists of Delegates to the Convention was called, and the following Delegates answered to their names:

New Hanover.—G. J. McRae, Thos. Loring, Jno. C. Wood, N. N. Nixon, E St. George. J. M. Foy, John Howard, James Garrison, W. P. Larkins, Jno. Jones, James P. Moore, John McAuslan, James McIntire, A. Rochelle, John Shepard, J. B. Pigford, T. H. Tate, James Harrel, Joel Moore, Thos. H. Williams, James Cassedy, John B. Bannerman, A. G. Hall, T. D. Meares.

Duplin.—Stephen Graham, J. Persall, D. Bowden. Isaac Wright, Col. C. D. Hill, Dr. Faison, Jas. H. Jerman, Zach. Smith, jr., Blaney Williams, A. J. Grady, George Smith, James Dickinson, James G. Stokes, David Sloan, Hampton Sullivan, Alsey Sutherland, Edward, E. Hussey, W. H. Hansley, O. R. Kenan, James H. Hicks.

Columbus.—F. George, A. F. Toon, M. Powell.

Bladen.—Isaac Wright, J. G. McDugald, J. W. Russ, J. R. Kemp, John Wessel, J. J. D. Lucas, W. N. Whitte. A. J. Jones, D. McMillan, J. R. Daniel, James O. Andres, W. Westbrook, John Kane, J. B. Brown.

Robeson.—John C. Moore, Dr. A. D. McNair, Duncan Smith, Abs. Davis, jr., Wm McNeill, Robert S. French.

Sampson.—Wm. Faison, Curtis Thompson, A. A. McKay, T. J. Morisey, Wm. K. Slocumb, Wm. Ashford, J. W. Lane, C. A. Harrison, M. J. Faison, Dr. H. A. Bizzel, L. F. Carr, J. M. Jernigan, P. Murphy, J. B. Moore.

Cumberland.—Wm. H. Bayne, D. G. McRae, W. J. Myrover, James R. Gee, Hugh McCormick, Jno. Eccles, James Banks, John D. Williams, James G. Cook.

Onslow.—Dr. Geo. H. McMillan, W. L. F. Redd, Jesse Cooper, S. Humphrey, George J. Ward, Edward W. Sanders, Eli W. Sanders, Dr. Wm. Wren, Isaac B. Sanders, Charles Gregory.

Brunswick.—David D. Allen, M. C. Turrentine, Daniel L. Russell.

The Committee to report the organization of the Convention, then returned the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT.—Col. O. R. Kenan, of Duplin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Dr. J. H. McMillian, of Onslow; Wm. Faison, of Sampson; and Nicholas N. Nixon, of New Hanover.

SECRETARIES.—Wm. H. Bayne, A. J. Grady, W. McNeill.

That the rules of the House of Commons govern this body, as far as applicable.

That each County shall have two votes.

That the Delegates from each county be requested to select one of their number to prepare Resolutions for the action of the Convention.

On motion of T. Loring, the same Committee who reported the Officers, were retained as the above Committee.

On motion of Wm. H. Bayne, the committee to report resolutions were directed to have 150 copies of the resolutions which they shall prepare, printed for the use of the delegates.

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, March, 12.

The Convention met, according to adjournment. After prayer by Rev. A. P. Repiton, the committee reported resolutions simply appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention. Mr. D. G. McRae, made a minority report, (he being the only one in minority,) consisting of a preamble and resolutions, the purport of which was that this Convention should appoint no delegates, but adjourn, subject to the call of the President, instructing him to call this Convention again together, should it be necessary to hold the Nashville Convention.

Those reports elicited a discussion; and before any action was taken, Mr. Isaac Wright, of Bladen, addressed the Convention upon the subject of southern rights at large, and incidentally advocating Mr. McRae's resolutions. Mr. Samuel Potter also addressed the Convention for an hour in high toned language. Messrs. Joshua Eccles of Cumberland and G. J. McRee spoke at some length in defence of the position of the South, and in favor of appointing delegates.

After these addresses, Mr. Loring proposed a resolution, referring both reports back to the committee for further consideration. Mr. D. G. McRae moved to amend Mr. Loring's resolution by appointing a new committee to refer them to. This amendment was agreed to, and then the resolution was passed.—The delegates from each county, after consultation, appointed one from each delegation to form the committee as follows:

New Hanover,	G. J. McRee.
Columbus,	A. F. Toon.
Robeson,	Absalom Davis.
Cumberland,	James Banks.
Duplin,	Jere. Pearsall.
Bladen,	J. G. McDugald.
Sampson,	Patrick Murphy.
Onslow,	Isaac B. Sanders.

The Convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o clock, the Convention again met, and the committee, through their Chairman, reported the following preamble and Resolutions:

That in the opinion of this Convention, the present dangerous aspect of affairs, demands of the people of the South, the utmost prudence, moderation, firmness, and union of sentiment and action. To submit tamely to long continued, and dangerous invasions of their chartered rights on the one hand, is weak, unmanly, and unbecoming, the spirit of a free people. To rush wildly into the untold horrors of disunion on the other, would be unworthy of the high character of American citizens, subversive of the true principles of rational and constitutional liberty, and a death blow to Republican Freedom throu'out the world. While they feel, that the alarming progress of fanaticism at the north, has rendered it necessary, that the south should declare her wrongs in terms of indignant denunciation, they also bear among themselves, that unreflecting zeal for a good cause, which often leads to dangerous error. To stand up boldly for our rights, to contend for them fearlessly under the Constitution and the law, is the imperative duty of every true son of the South. To encourage a state of feeling, which leads men to think carefully, and speak lightly of a dissolution of the Union, may be to encourage the beginning of a revolution which can never go backwards; and ought to be avoided by every patriot. What course, then, amid these difficulties, is the part of wise men to pursue? Let the people of the Southern States assemble together in every county, town and village, and in moderation and firmess, take counsel together, and declare their sense of the unjust disregard of their rights by their northern brethren, and warn them of the danger of their course.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the principle of the "Wilmot Proviso," begun in political trickery and intrigue, and sustained by fanaticism, would, if sanctioned by Congress, be unconstitutional, unjust, aggressive, and insulting to the South.

Resolved, That while we love and cherish our glorious Union, and desire to abide by it, while in honor and safety we can; and while we yet forbear, in the hope that a returning sense of right, in our northern brethren, may bring us justice; we cannot refrain from saying, that there is a point before them, at which, forbearance will cease to be a virtue.

Resolved, That we, in Convention assembled, do nominate and appoint two delegates, with alternates, from the two political parties, to represent us, in the proposed Nashville Convention.

Resolved, That we appoint six delegates from each county, in this Congressional District, to meet in Raleigh, on the 15th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing 4 delegates, with alternates, to represent the State of North Carolina, in the proposed Nashville Convention; and that they be chosen from the two great political parties.

Resolved, That the respective delegations from each county, constitute Committees to recommend delegates to the proposed Raleigh Convention.

Resolved, That we, yet entertain feelings of the warmest attachment to the Union, and regard it with peculiar veneration, and as the hope of happiness and prosperity to the American citizens.

These resolutions were read separately, and adopted unanimously, with the exception of Isaac Wright and J. O. Daniel, of Bladen.

Mr. Banks of Cumberland, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the Nashville Convention, simply as an advisary counsel; to consult and deliberate for the preservation of our Southern interests; as guarantied by the Constitution of the United States—for the welfare of our common country, and the perpetuity of our glorious *Union*.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., spoke warmly, fervently, eloquently, and ably in opposition to this resolution. Mr. Banks replied to Mr. McRae, in support of the resolution. Mr. Morisey, of Sampson, addressed the Convention in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Isaac Wright addressed the Convention in opposition to it. Mr. Jere Pearsall spoke in favor of the resolution.

The question having been taken, the resolution was rejected. Counties against it, Duplin, Bladen, Columbus, Sampson and Onslow. Counties for it, New Hanover, Robeson and Cumberland.

Mr. James G. Cook, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure the views of the Hon. Daniel Webster, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the question of slavery, the high and noble stand which he has taken, entitles him to the thanks of every lover of his country. And further, that the Hon. Lewis Cass, and Mr. Dickinson of New York, for laboring to sustain the constitutional rights of the South, deserve the thanks of every southern man.

Carried unanimously.

The name of the Hon. Robt. Strange was then nominated as the delegate on the part of the Democratic party, to represent this District in the Nashville Convention, and he was unanimously elected.

Mr. Griffith J. McRee, of Wilmington, was nominated and after several ballots elected, on the part of the Whigs, to represent the District at Nashville.

Mr. Stephen Graham, of Duplin, was appointed alternate to Hon. Rob't Strange; and Thos. Junius Morisey, alternate to Mr. McRee.

In accordance with the 4th resolution, the counties nominated the following gentlemen as their delegates to the Raleigh Convention.

Cumberland.—A. Elliot, W. H. Haigh, J. Banks, J. G. Shepherd, G. W. Pegram, L. Bethune.

New Hanover.—N. N. Nixon, D. Reid, Jas. Cassedy, T. H. Williams, S. R. Potter, Col. John D. Jones.

Bladen.—W. N. Whitted, J. G. McDugald, J. R. Kemp, T. C. Smith, T. J. Robinson, J. W. Russ.

Robeson.—R. S. French, Col. J. McNeill, Col. P. P. Smith, Col. A. McMillan, A. Davis, Col. N. Regan.

Columbus.—F. George, Col. J. Maultsby, Alva Smith, Calvin Hays, Rev. H. Lenon, W. J. Stanly.

Onslow.—J. A. Averitt, Col. L. W. Humphrey, I. B. Sanders, Col. G. J. Ward, D. A. Humphrey, M. L. F. Redd.

Sampson.—L. F. Carr, C. A. Harrison, Dr. H. A. Bizzel, A. B. Chesnut, A. A. McKay, W. K. Slocumb.

Duplin.—O. R. Kenan, Jas. Dickson, A. J. Grady, A. F. Stanford, Col. C. D. Hall, Dr. Henry W. Faison.

On motion of D. G. McRae, the Secretaries were directed to have the proceedings published, and copies sent to our Senators and Representative from this District in Congress.

After a vote of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned. OWEN R. KENAN, *Pres.*

DR. G. H. MCMILLAN, WM. FAISON, N. N. NIXON, } *Vice Presd'ts.*

A. J. GRADY, WM. MCNEILL, WM. H. BAYNE, } *Secretaries.*

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March, 1850.

MR. EDITOR—

When we scan the history of nations, and mark the downfall of governments, we find more to have fallen from corruption and treachery, in their own midst, than by the power and skill of their open and avowed enemies. Then, when we see dissension, mixed with hypocrisy, raising its hydra-head in our own land, does not the sad experience of the world—does not the mouldering wreck of once flourishing empires call loudly upon those who have an honest love for the Union, and a just veneration for the constitution, to endeavor to avert the angry storm which now seems to be gathering and lowering over these United States? When we behold this beautiful fabric of our Union, and its corner-stone, the constitution, so happily adjusted by the wisdom, integrity, and foresight of our ancestors;—when we reflect upon the peace, happiness, and prosperity it has secured to us at home, and the admiration and respect which its success has won for us abroad;—when our hearts become filled with the feelings of '76, and our minds with the reflections that here tyranny and monarchy first found an invincible enemy—does it not seem to every true patriot, to every lover of republican liberty, that those who would disregard or trample upon any clause in that constitution, or attempt to sever one link from this glorious Union, should be marked with eternal infamy and disgrace?

Though some of the causes which have led to the present convulsions of our country, were exhibited very early after the formation of the constitution, yet a half century ago, and who, with the most prophetic eye, would have unfolded the unseen pages of the futnre, and read to us of the exciting scenes which are now spreading from the Atlantic on our East, to the Pacific on our West? Who then would have disturbed his brain with the idea that the North would now be arraying itself against the Union and the South? That there, where the sword was first unsheathed to avenge our country's wrong, there the dagger would now be drawn to pierce it to its very heart's core? Such scenes and such reflections as these, must make the heart of every true patriot languish and sicken. Though there was a current belief at the South that the great excitement as regards slavery was gotten up only by a few evil-minded fanatics at the North, and obtained only with Northern demagogues, yet when we see the Legislatures of the Northern States, the embodiment of their wisdom and their feeling, drafting Abolition resolutions and sending them to the Governors and Legislatures of the South, does not this banish that belief entirely from our minds, and warn us that the time has come when we should unite and form some well-contracted plan, by which we may baffle their selfish aims, defeat their evil designs, and scatter the dark cloud of disunion which seems to be gathering and threatening in our views.

In the great and important crisis which now seems to shake our country to its very centre, we are proud to know that the only objects which the South have in view, are to hold sacred, and to keep inviolate, that constitution which was bequeathed to us by the wisdom and goodness of our forefathers, and to preserve unbroken our beloved Union, which has so long been the admiration of the civilized world. When we look at the past history of the South, and view her present position, our hearts swell with pride. That she can hold up a spotless character to the world;—that she can present some of the most brilliant pages of the world's history;—that her escutcheon is bright and unsullied;—that she has ever been most loyal to the constitution—and that her conduct towards the North has ever been open, honorable, and magnanimous. When we see such a people and such a character as this insulted;—when we see that they have yielded to, and passed by unnoticed, Northern aggressions, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, we feel that we can, that we will, freely expend our last treasurr, and pour out our best blood, in her glorious defence. Never has she stooped so low;—never has she so far disregarded truth and justice, as to belie or intermeddle with the institutions of the North; to defraud her of her property, and to deny her her rights. Unenvious of the prosperity of the North, she has never sought the ascendency over her in political power, but was always too proud—too magnanimous—even to wish to take the advantage. Does the North presume, upon our long silence, that we have been ignorant of her selfish aims—that we have so much felt our dependence upon her as to yield to any wrong or to submit to any insult? We tell her not to deceive herself with such vain delusions;—that we cherish not the Union because of the advantages of the North;—that she only serves to suck our blood, without rendering any nutriment to our body—and that when our rights and our honor are at stake we know no dependence, we calculate not our interest.

The contemplation fills our bosom with the proud satisfaction that the South, in this great struggle for her rights, her privileges, and the Union, is swerved by no sinister purpose—swayed by no selfish motive. She demands no rights but such as the constitution has guaranteed to her. She seeks no privileges but such as justice would give her. She only says to the North, cease from harboring her runaway slaves; deliver up to her her property, which she so basely decoys from her borders; and as regards the lately acquired territory, two-thirds of the price of which was Southern blood and Southern treasure, she only asks an equal participation, and an equal participation she of right ought, and is resolved to have, so far as in her power lies, regardless of consequences.

But when we bring before our views the history and conduct of the North, and investigate her motives, how changed the picture. Ever since very early after the adoption of the constitution, it seems to have been her greatest pride—the very acme of her desire—to encroach upon Southern rights and to insult Southern institutions. What has been her conduct towards us when we would demand of her our runaway slaves? Did she, in obedience to the constitution, deliver them up, like a high-minded, loyal people? No; she not only set at defiance that constitution which she solemnly pledged herself to abide by, but she has abused us in the most insulting manner. Congress after Congress, she has made the halls of our National Legislature ring with petitions, to make the general government an agent to deprive the South of her rights, and to bar her participation in our lately acquired territory. When we see such feelings as these manifested in our Northern brethren, this beautiful fabric of our Union seems to lose many of its charms and much of its attraction.—Though we thus speak of the North as a whole, yet we believe we have some true friends there;—some who cherish the Union, venerate the constitution, and will defend the rights of the South; but they are a few honorable exceptions to the general character. It must now be manifest to every discerning mind that the motives which the North would have the world believe were actuating her in her conduct as regards slavery, are not pure; that her sympathy for the better condition of the slave is nothing but hypocrisy; that if slavery be a sin, she is guilty of making that sin worse; and that, being urged on by a thirst for political power, she is endeavoring to get the reins of government into her own hands, and that is to be effected by rendering null and void that clause in the constitution which allows three-fifths of the slaves to be represented. This is no fiction—no fancy sketch of the imagination—but it is a sad truth, to which the whole country must testify.

While we know, then, that the conduct of the North has been unconstitutional and degrading, and see that her motives are impure and ungenerous, and now that it is put beyond a doubt that she is calculating upon the lukewarmness and divisions at the South for the success of her designs, everything that is near and dear to the South demands that she should be firmly united; that she should present one unbroken phalanx; that she should boldly take measures to secure her rights and prevent Northern aggressions; and for these great purposes, our humble opinion is that a Southern Convention is all-important—and as there is a difference of opinion entertained at the South as regards the great issues which involve her rights, such a Convention becomes, in the highest degree, necessary. That there the opinion and feeling of the South may be expressed. That there a platform may be laid down, upon which the whole South will stand, and against which, if the the North transgress, she will bind herself to boldly and unitedly resist. This becomes highly necessary in case the matters at issue are not adjusted by Congress; and as regards the settlement of those issues, they must be *permanently and substantially settled* to avail the South anything, lest her growing prosperity may at some future day (not far distant,) fire the envy of the North, when the Abolitionists will kindle up another political Ætna, and light our Union again with its lurid glare. We wish not to present a threatening position to our Northern brethren.—We know that rash opposition gives opinion strength. We only wish them to know that the South is determined to prepare herself for any emergency;—that she has come to the just conclusion to yield no longer to Northern aggression, and wish them to reflect on the part they have taken in bringing about the present crisis; to reflect upon the fond recollections which are entwined about our revolutionary history; the beauties and glories of our wide-spread republic, and that upon the Union and success of these sovereign States hangs the fate of other nations. Then to calculate the evil consequences with which disunion will be fraught; that this proud monument, which tells the fame of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and FRANKLIN, will mould into decay; that this noble structure of republican liberty will be erased from this list of nations; and that they, when lingering about its wreck, would have the deep regret to know that they were so instrumental in its downfall.

A SOUTHERNER.

From the North Carolinian.

Great Fall of Flesh and Blood—Extraordinary Phenomenon in Sampson County, N. C.

We received on Wednesday last, the following communication from Mr. Clarkson, through Mr. Holland, of Clinton, and take great pleasure in laying the astonishing particulars before our readers:

On the 15th Feb'y, 1850, there fell within 100 yards of the residence of Thos. M. Clarkson in Sampson county, a shower of Flesh and Blood, about 30 feet wide, and as far as it was traced, about 250 or 500 yards in length. The pieces appeared to be flesh, liver, lights, brains and blood. Some of the blood ran on the leaves, apparently very fresh.—Three of his (T. M. C's) children were in it, and ran to their mother, exclaiming, "Mother there is meat falling!" Their mother went immediately to see, but the shower was over; but there lay the flesh, &c. Neill Campbell, Esq., living close by, was on the spot shortly after it fell, and pronounced it as above. One of his children was about 150 yards from the shower, and came running to the rest saying he smelt something like blood. During the time it was falling, there was a cloud overhead, having a red appearance like a wind cloud. There was no rain.

The above you may rely on, and by Mr. Holland you have pieces of the flesh, which are reduced in size by being kept so long. Yours, &c., T. M. C.

The present population of the Sandwich Islands is under seventy thousand. When the Islands were discovered, it exceeded two hundred thousand.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. H. STANTON & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.—The affairs of the concern will be settled by Mr. BARLOW, who will be found at the old stand.

R. H. STANTON,
L. M. BARLOW.

N. B.—L. M. Barlow is authorised to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business.

March 14, 1850. 27-4t R. H. STANTON.

The Union Shall not be Dissolved!

THE Subscriber, having determined to devote his sole attention to the Agency Business, will sell his entire Stock of Goods, at actual cost. Bear in mind that they were all purchased late in the Fall of '49 and at the lowest New York cash prices. Those really in want of Bargains should lose no time in calling at the Corner Store, Nutt's Buildings, North Water Street. GEORGE ELLIOT.

March 15. 27-3t.

Commercial copy.

Why should chickens hatched by steam be well taken care of? Because their mothers don't know they're out.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. P. REPITON, Mr. AMBROSE CRAWFORD, to Miss REBECCA BELL.

In this county, on the 7th inst., by JOHN B. CROOM, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD DESMOND, of Greenville, to Miss ANN E., daughter of W. R. CROOM, Esq.

In this county, on the 7th inst., by M. C. COLLINS, Esq., Dr. JOHN C. BROADHURST, of Long Creek, formerly of Wayne county, to Mrs. ANN JANE HENRY, daughter of EDWARD D. WALKER, Esq.

In this county, on the 5th inst., by DAVID MCLENTIER, Esq., Mr. EVERETT PEARCE, to Miss SARAH M. MILLAN; all of this county.

In Jones county, on the 7th instant, by NATHAN STANLY, Esq., Mr. ZACHARIAH SMITH, to Miss HANNAH F. BROCK, daughter of MARTIN F. BROCK, Esq., of Jones county.

In Bladen county, on the 6th inst., Mr. JESSE HADDOCK, to Mrs. NANCY HARVEY.

In Wayne county, on the 3d inst., by G. STANSILL, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA MERRITT, to Miss MARY BASS, daughter of Mr. WM. BASS.

In Bladen county, on the 13th ult., Dr. A. B. LUCAS, to Miss ELIZABETH L., daughter of Col. JOHN O. DANIEL.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, after an illness of only two days, Mr. JAMES T. MCSWAIN, formerly of Washington, Beaufort county, N. C., in the 28th year of his age.

In this county, on the 1st instant, at his residence on Long Creek, Mr. SAMUEL RIVENBARK, aged 78 years and 20 days. The deceased had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for the last forty years. He has left three children and a large number of friends to mourn their loss.—*Com.*

In this county, on the 2d instant, after an illness of three days, Mrs. MARY ENGLISH, wife of Mr. JAMES ENGLISH, aged 65 years and 2 months. The deceased has left a husband and six children, besides other friends and relatives, to mourn their irreparable loss, among whom she discharged the high duties of wife, friend, and mother.—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 4th ult., at the house of Captain JAMES ROBINSON, Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. DOUGALD MCDUFFIE, formerly of New Hanover county, aged 18 years.

In this county, after a short illness, Mrs. MARTHA W. MOTT, wife of JESSE R. MOTT, of Moore's Creek, and daughter of JOHN ROOKS, aged 22 years; leaving an affectionate husband and one small infant to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased, who has been called from this earthly tabernacle, was unobtrusive in the paths of life. Those gentle qualities which adorn the wife, mother, and child, were the characteristic traits in her character.—Traits if they be.

She has before us gone
To realms of Heaveuly love;
And left these shores of trouble,
To reign with God above. *Com.*

In Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on the 9th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRYAN, consort of Mr. JOSHUA BRYAN, in the 40th year of her age, leaving eight children.

In Beaufort county, WM. E. SMAW, Esq., aged about 55 years.

In Fayetteville, on the 8th inst., Mr. WM. N. STARR, son of Mr. JOHN D. STARR, aged 23 years.

At the residence of ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Brunswick, in his 21st year.

In Hertford county, on the 25th ult., JOHN L. TAYLOR, son of the late Chief Justice TAYLOR, aged 38 years.

Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12—6 P. M.—Flour $5 75. Corn meal $2 62½. Rye flour $2 75. Wheat $1 08 a $1 12.—Corn 53c. per bushel. Oats 32 a 34c. Rye 60c. Mess pork $10 94 a $11 00. Lard 6¼ a 7c. New Orleans sugar 4½ a 5½ Molasses 27 a 27½c. Whisky 24 a 25 cents per gal.

NEW YORK, March 9.—NAVAL STORES—Have been unusually quiet this week, and but few sales have been made.—Spirits Turpentine has been sold in lots at 33 cents, and we heard of some parcels on the warf as low as 32 a 32½, cash.—Some 300 bbls. White Rosin brought $3 a $3,50 per 280 lbs. The stock of Turpentine on hand is moderate.

BOSTON March 9.—NAVAL STORES.—The market remains stationary for Spirits Turpentine. We notice further sales at 34c. cash, and 35c. 60 and 90 days. A lot of 200 bbls has been exported to Liverpool since our last. In Tar we notice sales of 5 a 600 bbls North Counties and Wilmington at $1,75 a $1,87½ per bbl., 6 mos. In Rosin and Pitch the sales have been small.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13th.—Cotton—The transactions yesterday reached near 1100 bales, ranging from 10½ to 11¼ cents per lb. Prices were unsettled; the transactions, however, show a decline of about ¼ct. on the better qualities and full ¼c. on the middling and lower grades.

NEWBERN, March 12.—Turpentine, $2 10 for dip, and $1 10 for scrape; Tar, $1 a $1 10. Corn, 38 a 40c per bush.

NEW YORK, March 12—6 P. M.—Flour $4 75 a $5 62.—Corn meal $2 75. Corn, 54 a 57c. Oats 35 a 42c. Rye 57 a 59c. Mess pork $10 87, and prime $8 87. Lard 6¼ a 6½c per lb. Rio Coffee, at auction, 13¼c per lb. Cotton, 11¼c for middling Uplands, and 11¼c for middling Orleans. Whiskey 24 a 25c per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 12.—Cotton has declined. Principal sales at 11¼. Flaxseed in demand at $1 25 No change in other produce or merchandise.—*Observer.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 8—Br. Brig Juliet, Hilton, Falmouth, Jamaica, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. R. & H. Estell, Smith, New York, to Ellis & Russell; with mdze. to sundry persons.

10—Schr. Mary Augusta, Watts, Savannah, in ballast, to W. M. Harriss.

Schr. Ira Browster, Horton, New York, to G. W Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

12—Barque Nancy Treat, Littlefield, New York, in ballast, to Ellis & Russell.

Brig Isola, Park, Norfolk, Va., in ballast, to Potter & Kidder.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Somers, Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Lillia Saunders, Corson, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Minerva Wright, Garley, Providence, R. I., in ballast, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Express, Parker, Onslow county, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Volant, Whitehurst, Onslow county, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, Onslow county, N. C., to Martin & Cronly.

Schr. Maria, Simpson, Onslow county, N. C., to Martin & Cronly.

Schr. Telegraph, Dickinson, New York, in ballast, to John C. Latta.

Schr. Nancy, Picket, Beaufort, N. C., to Master.

Brig Sam. Small, Sprague, Boston, to Russell & Kendrick; with ice.

Sloop Isanora, Davis, Shallotte, to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, Gaudaloupe, via St. Thomas, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

13—Schr. Rosannah Rose, Rose, Providence, R. I., in ballast, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Gen Peary, Weller, New York, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Brig Sterling, Pike, Cienfugos, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Schr. Ben. Franklin, Auld, Westport, Me., to Leighton, Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Judith Ward, Anderson, Bermuda, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

March 8—Br. Schr. Isabella, Kelly, Drogheda, Ireland, by Ellis & Russell; with 8,500 bushels corn, 22 casks rice, 152 bbls. naval stores.

9—Brig Julia Moulton, Donnell, Barbadoes and a market, by Geo. Harriss; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Schr. S. C. Davis, Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 120,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Vandalia, Mullen, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 90 bbls. spirits turpentine, 480 do. rosin, 37,000 feet lumber.

Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 208 bbls. spirits turpentine, 300 do. raw turpentine, 203 do. rosin, 100 do. pitch, 20 bales cotton goods, 410 bushels peanuts, &c.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, cotton goods, &c.

10—Schr. Elouise, Robinson, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 950 do. rosin, 75 bales cotton yarns, &c.

12—Barque Empress, Scott, San Francisco, California, by G. W. Davis; with 253,000 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles.

Br. Brig Lord Gough, Preston, Demarara, by G. W. Davis; with 140,000 staves.

13—Schr. Isaac Achorn, Sylvester, Boston, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Olive, Smith, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 100 bbls. turpentine, 920 do. rosin, 137 do. spirits turpentine, 71 bales yarn and sheeting, 1 hhd. fur, 1 still bottom, 6 bags seed, 1 bbl. iron.

Schr. Martha B., Davis, Lockwood's Folly, by master; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, by John Banks; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, by Carroll & Fennel.; with mdze. to sundry persons.

14—Schr. Victoria, Hall, Nassau, by G. W. Davis; with 90,000 feet lumber, 52,000 shingles, 13 tierces rice, 20 bbls. tar, 1 box hams.

Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 700 bbls. turpentine, 300 do. spirits turpentine, 400 do. rosin, 300 bushels peanuts, 20 bales yarn, 10 bales cotton.

Schr. Adelaide, Treworgy, Philadelphia, by Barry, Bryant & Adams.

PRESERVES! Preserves!! Imported direct from Havana:

13 jars Coco Plums, preserved;
24 " Green Limes, "
12 " Citron, "
12 " Oranges, "
12 " Pine Apple, "
12 " Guava Jelly, "
12 " Tamarine, "
12 " " Marmalade, "

Also direct from W. Underwood & Co., of Boston, preserved Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Damsons, and Green Gages, which are warranted good or no sale. For sale cheap, by

March 15th 1850 HOWARD & PEDEN. 27-3t.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	8½
Middlings,	6½	a	7½
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	0
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	00	a	1 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	18	a	20
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 50	a	5 00
CORN,			
Per bushel,	43	a	52½
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	16	a	18
St. Domingo,	00	a	00
Laguyra,	17	a	18
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	00	a	00
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	14	a	16
Sperm,	40	a	45
Adamantine,	31	a	32
EGGS, per doz.,	10	a	12½
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	35
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50
Fayett'ville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	62½	a	65
Eastern,	00	a	70
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	00	a	1 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey, rec.	31	a	32
Do. common,	00	a	00
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40
Peach do.,	00	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
West Indies,	20	a	22
New Orleans,	00	a	00
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 25
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5

NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	1 80	a	0 00
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 10
Tar,	0 00	a	1 10
Pitch,	0 00	a	1 10
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	65	a	00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	24½	a	25
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	80
Black Eye,	60	a	65
Cow,	60	a	65
PORK, per barrel.			
Nor. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh, per lb.	4½	a	5½
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.,	2 00	a	2 25
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	10	a	15
Do. dead,	12½	a	25
Turkeys, live,	40	a	70
Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, cask,	3 12½	a	3 25
Rough, bush.,	00	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
St. Martins,	00	a	25
Liv'l sack,	00	a	1 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Country,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	2 50	a	4 00
STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a	13 00
Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	12 00	a	00 00
Do. rough,	12 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7
Porto Rico,	7	a	8
St. Croix,	7	a	8½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser, Feb. 15.

"No Proscription for Opinion's sake."

The Angelica papers contain the following correspondence of Fitz Henry Warren, General Taylor's head man in the Post Office Department, with Captain Starr, the venerable postmaster at Angelica.—When the first effort was made by sundry partisans at Angelica for the removal of the democratic postmaster, one hundred and forty-five whigs and ninety-four democrats of the town remonstrated against it, and he was suffered to remain for several months. Another effort was made for his removal this winter, but the occupant, feeling secure that no charges could be brought against him, would not allow his whig and democratic fellow-citizens to renew their remonstrances; but his removal was effected, and he at once demanded the cause, and received the following answer:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"Appointment Office, February 1, 1850.

"Sir: In reply to yours of the 26th ult., you are informed that the charges upon which you were removed from the office of postmaster at Angelica, New York, were *entirely of a* POLITICAL CHARACTER.

"Very respectfully, &c.,
"FITZ HENRY WARREN.

"EZRA STARR, Esq.,
"Angelica, Allegany county, New York."

We have never objected to the removal of democrats from office by a federal administration; but we insist that it shall not be done in defiance of Gen. Taylor's pledges to the contrary, without a full exposition of the inconsistency. We are happy to see the administration come out, and boldly give the cause of a removal, as it has in the above instance. Captain Starr is the first democratic incumbent removed from office by General Taylor, who has been fortunate enough to obtain the reason. If the reasons had not thus been given, the honest, credulous portion of the federal party might have inferred that he had been guilty of some misdemeanor or neglect of duty, as they are taught to believe implicitly that their President "does not proscribe men for opinion's sake."

A Noble Tribute to Worth and Patriotism.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Tennessee, have addressed the following letter to Gen. LEWIS CASS, expressive of their estimate of his eminent services in the Senate of the U. States:

NASHVILLE, Februar 9, 1850.

SIR:—The undersigned, members of the General Assembly of Tennessee, struck with admiration of the magnanimity and self-devotion manifested by you, in throwing yourself into the breach for the safety and welfare of your country, cannot withhold some testimonial of our approbation of the course you have pursued, and of the high appreciation of your character and talents.

The present crisis in the affairs of the nation demand the self-sacrifice of those distinguished individuals in the Northern States, whose abilities and high position give them influence, to preserve the integrity of the Union, and the constitution from violation.

Your late speech in the Senate of the U. S., on the Wilmot Proviso, is a most triumphant vindication of the position heretofore assumed by you, that Congress has no power under the constitution to legislate upon or meddle with the subject of slavery, either in the States or Territories, and is a complete defence of the rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of all States and Territories, to form and regulate their own social and municipal institutions.

This oration will stand a perpetual monument in honor of your memory, and will hand your name down to the latest posterity, as a scholar learned and profound, as an orator eloquent and powerful, as a statesman sagacious and patriotic.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

Signed by 46 members of the Assembly.
Hon. LEWIS CASS, U. S. Senate.

Important Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War has laid before the House of Representatives an exposition of the character of the forces employed in the Mexican war, and the losses of the respective arms of the service during hostilities.

One of the tabular statements shows that the strength of the army at the commencement of hostilities with the republic of Mexico, in April, 1846, was 7,244; the regular force on the frontier of Texas, May, 1846, present and absent, 3,554; the number of troops that joined the several divisions of the army in Mexico, including recruits, 27,470, of which 15,735 were of the old establishment, 11,186 new regiments, and 548 marines—which, added to the force on the Rio Grande in May, 1846, makes the whole number of the regular army employed everywhere in the prosecution of the war, inclusive of July 5, 1848, the date of the President's proclamation of peace, about 31,024; 35,009 men were recruited from May 1st, 1846, to the termination of the war in 1848; 32,190 were put en route to Mexico, which exceeds the number joined, as reported on the rolls and returns.

Recapitulation of the casualties incident to the whole number of volunteers, under various periods of service, is as follows:

Discharges before the expiration of the term, 9,169, of which 7,200 were for disability.

Deaths, 7,015, to wit:—Ordinary, 6,216; killed in battle and died of wounds, 607; accidental, 192.

Resignations, 279; desertions, 3,876.

Forces employed and mustered into service.—Old establishment ....15,736 men.
Additional force.......11,186
Aggregate of regular army 26,922
Volunteer force.—General staff........ 272
Regimental corps....73,260

Total regulars and volunteers....100,454 men.

Of the 15,736 men of the old, 800 were either killed or mortally wounded. Of the 73,260 volunteers, 600 only were killed or mortally wounded, showing a difference of five to one. At Molino del Rey, in two hours, 706 men were killed and wounded. At Buena Vista, which lasted two days, Gen. Taylor's loss was 673. The former was by far the most sharply contested fight of the war.

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY.—In the news brought by the America, we find the following announcement of the death of Lord Jeffrey:

"Edinburgh has lost the most admired and most beloved of her citizens. Lord Jeffrey died on the 19th ultimo. He was born in Edinburgh in the year 1773—his father being a writer in respectable practice, chiefly from the north. He himself was called to the bar in 1794. In 1820 he was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, his immediate successors in that office being Mackintosh, Brougham, and Campbell. He was chosen dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1829, when he resigned the charge of the Edinburgh Review, of which he had been editor from its commencement in 1802. He become Lord Advocate on the accession of Earl Grey's government in November, 1830. He was raised to the bench in 1834. The late Lord Jeffrey was twice married. By his first wife, Miss Morehead, he had not any children. He married secondly Miss Charlote Wilkes, a lady of the United States, who still lives; and by her he has left one child, a daughter, married to William Empson, esq., professor of the law of nations in the East India College, at Haileybury, and, since the death of Mr. Macvey Napier, in 1847, Lord Jeffrey's successor in the editorship of the Edinburgh Review."

PENNSYLVANIA SLAVE LAWS.—A bill repealing the law of the 3d March, 1847, which forbade the officers of the State Government of Pennsylvania, from aiding in the capture of refugee slaves, has been read in the Legislature of that State, and is almost certain to pass, it is said.

A SHARP JOKE.—The Rochester American says the "mysterious knocking" at Rochester is at length ascertained to be caused by the departed spirits of the Free Soilers rapping on the Buffalo platform.

NOBLE CHILD.—While the United States was drawing near the Madonian, a child on board said to Decatur: "Commodore, I wish you would put my name on the muster roll." "What for?" "That I may get a share of the prize money." It was done—after the capture, the Commodore said, "Well Ned, she's ours, and your share of the prize money will be about $200, what will you do with it?" "I'll send $100 to my mother, and the other shall send me to school." This boy is now a midshipman.

The Third Allison Letter.

WHITE HOUSE, Jan. 20, 1850.

To Capt. JOHN ALLISON—Dear John: I have had some trubble sense I wrote you my politiks, or rather sense my friend C—— rote them for me—in fact, I never knowed exactly what they wur myself, and drot me if I know them now. Them letters wur doubled and twisted like a game of chess, which I never could see threw more than a mill-stone, and I don't beleeve I ever shall be able to figger it out, which is nothin to the crooks and turns which me and my advisers are making night and day. I tell you, John, this thing of bein a President is not what they crack it up to be, and rot me if I wouldn't rather hoe cotting on my place. There's no end to the bother. One chap wants an office here and another there, and before I get shet of one a dozen more is bowin and scrapin and handin in their papers. It is a wunderment to me that whar thar is so much land thar should be so much hunger and thirst after the scraps, when all the best pickins is snatcht up.

If I was only in camp I could post a guard about my tent, but here it's a regular rush from revelee to tattoo, and then they haunt my sleep at night. I want you, John, to come and help me fight em off, for rot me if I shall live out my time in such a swet as this, and then I want some honist man to talk to me in private, and tell me the naked truth, for blast my buttons if I don't beleeve my confidenshall advisers are a pack of theeves, and they are so cussed smart in thar tricks that I can't say book to a goose among them. They tell me this is law and that is gospel, and as I don't know nothin of neither, I have to swaller it for better or wuss. And what is wuss than all, John, I feer they are gittin my carikter into a snarl, and when they have pluckt the fethers from my cap they'll leeve me a nakid fool before the world. I wantid to live and die an honist man, but ever sense they rote them letters to you, I don't know myself from a side of sole lether.

I started to rite a messige for myself, but rot me if I didn't have to steel a chance, and after all it was slipt away before it was dun, (perhaps by the telligraff,) and was printed in the Sinsinnati *Inquiry*. I had only tucht upon our forin relashins and the hellmot proviso, and meant to say sumthin about pertecshun in gineral, and munny matters in particular, which is more in the range of my genus than diplomiks.

Between ourselves, John, I think my advisers mout as well of fired blank catridgis as to scatter their shot so wide of the mark as they did in that sham messige of thars. They talk about pertecshun like yearlin calves, which is neither veel nor beef, they are too young to know or too old to learn—and the same about the trezury sistem—they wanted to say sumthin, and didn't say it after all. I never beleeved that probition would raze the revenue, nor incourage agriculter and commerce, but I beleeve it will discurage every thing but the masheens that grind on white labor, and put the revenue in privit pockets. The gervermint mout as well raze the price of my cotting as to raze the price of the cloth what Albert Lawrance makes out of it—so I sent Albert to Ingland to stop his mouth on that subjikt. I hope he will see what pertecshun has done for that blessed country, whar a few role in riches and *the rest of mankind* rot in rags.

By the way, John, I have been bored for wantin to be at peace with the world and the rest of mankind, and I wouldn't sine that mungril message till they put it in, but I'll tell you *privately*, John, what I ment by it. The wimin are the world, for they've ruled the world from mother Eve to Mrs. Webb, and I sent Webb off in haste on that account. If we can only keep our *delikit relashuns* at peace, we can easily manige the rest of mankind. You know I have no trouble of that sort myself, and never saw the man that said he had—but mum!—let that pass. I shood of sent Webb to shake hands with the great Montezumer of Turkey for savin them brave refudgees what lick'd the Austriges, but in his flurry to git off, both me and Webb forgot the outlandish name of that court, so I sent him to Austerlitz whar Nipolion lick'd the Jagars. Between us, John, if Webb hadn't a fled when he did, I feer his retreat wood a bin cut off by the Senit—but mum! agin.

Some say thar is luk in lezzure, but thar was luk in haste this time, for I saved the very place for Clay (the grate apostle of Jefferson,) who wants to see the Seraglery, and to know how many wimmin the grand Gobbler can manage. When he gits to Turkey I spose he'll do as the turkies do, of course.

My friends here don't let me see the papers, only on our side, but I steel a peep at the Yunion, whar I see the honest truth. Bad as it is, I like to know it, for I have read in Bishop's fables of some other grate man what had one ear for each side of a story. Now I see that my Southern friends is gittin goss in Congress, and well do they deserve it—they've shuffled from North and South till they can't tell which from tuther, and don't know whar they belong. They made me black or white to suit all sides, and now I don't suit either. They used me to make thar pint, and now take Cass' trail to save the Yunion. Prehaps I'll cum to myself when I git used to harness, and if I don't scatter dirt may I be * * * *!

Say nuthin, John—it eases my bowels to speak my mind to a friend. I wish you wur heer, but if you don't cum soon I shall rite agin and tell you what I think about munny matters and things in ginneral.

Still true to my moddle and my friends.

I am yours—the second
WASHING-TUN.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A PHILADELPHIA SHIP.—By the European accounts it will be seen that the ship "S. P. Whitney, of New York," is supposed to have been lost in a gale near Liverpool, just before the steamer sailed. We have much reason to fear that this is the ship J. P. Whitney, Capt. GLIDDON, of this port. There have been several American ships named "Whitney." One of them, the packet ship "Stephen Whitney," of New York, was lost on Arklow Bank in January, 1848. Another, the "Eli Whitney," of Boston, arrived at Havre, January 19th, from Savannah; so that it cannot be neither of these which has been lost in this gale. The only vessel of the name, is the ship "J. P. Whitney," of this port. This ship cleared hence on the 5th of January, and went to sea on the 9th. This would give her time to make an ordinary thirty days' trip, on the occurrence of the storm, which is said to have prevailed on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February.

The J. P. Whitney belonged to STEPHEN BALDWIN & Co. She was a new ship, of about 650 tons register, built last winter in Damariscotta, Maine, and had made but three or four voyages. Her cargo when she sailed from this port was as follows: 4061 barrels Flour, 682 do. Corn Meal, 8456 bushels Wheat, 150 sacks Corn, 304 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 196 tierces Clover Seeds.

We shall look anxiously for the details of this disaster by the mails; though from the slight allusion made to it in the telegraphic despatches, it is probable that full accounts will not be received until the arrival of the next steamer."—*Phil. Bull., 24th ult.*

A GREAT MODERN HOTEL.—The Cincinnati Gazette describes a new hotel recently erected in that city, and worthy of note, it says, as being the largest hotel, built expressly *as a* hotel, in America, or perhaps in the world. It is called the *Burnet House*, and will cost, when finished, $225,000 for ground and building, the whole of which has been provided. The building is 212 feet wide, and runs back 209 feet. It is five stories high, and surmounted by a dome 42 feet in diameter, ornamented with a cupola. A continuous promenade of 558 feet extends around the building. On the first floor are the "Entrance Hall," 67 feet by 40, reached by an Ionic portico of great beauty; a Ladies' Reception Room," Ladies' Parlor, 38 by 50 feet; Gentlemen's Parlor, 38 by 50 feet; Gentlemen's Parlor, 24 by 38 feet; Dining Room, 110 by 50 feet; Ladies' Dining Room, 60 by 50 feet, fitted up in superb style; and a dining room expressly for children—a new idea and a capital arrangement. The culinary department, laundry, bakery, &c., are in a corresponding style of comfort and elegance. The whole number of rooms is 342. About 550 persons can be lodged comfortably in the house. Every story in the whole house has two hydrants, from which water flows copiously, to be used in case of fire, alongside of which are conductors for carrying off the waste water of the house.

A principal feature of the house is the "Annunciator," which *talks* the number of about 300 rooms, in a space of say two feet by three and a half. The Bar Room is 78 feet each way in dimensions, and has within it 30 cast iron Doric columns. It is reached from the interior of the house several ways, by elegant iron steps. The Court Yard in the centre of the building is 79 feet by 90, affording free circulation of air through the whole house. The style of architecture employed in the Burnet House is the "bracketed Italian."

A GRATEFUL WIDOW.—A pious lady had prayed St. Roboni for the conversation of her husband—a few days after, he had died,—when the widow exclaimed, "What a gracious saint is Roboni, he ever gives us more than we ask for."

Wedding Excursion.

The evening the ceremony was performed which made Tim and Rachel a unit, and the company had "liquored" all round, Tim, having previously "talked it up" with Rachel, boldly announced the desperate resolution of starting the next morning on a tour of observation.

"He had always bin tu hum," he said, "and never seen nuthin', and now he was going strait to G——, and afore he come back he would see a steamboat, if there was any such a thing, anyhow."

The village of G—— was about fifty miles distant, lying on the Ohio river, and a journey there from Tim's residence, in those days, was deemed a great undertaking. Some of them thought Tim had taken leave of his senses, or certainly he was not in earnest, but he assured them he was, and then next morning, tackling up 'old gray,' and putting in a supply of pork and beans for the journey, Tim and the now Mrs. Huggins started on their bridal tour. The second day the hopeful pair, without accident, arrived at G—— Just as they were entering the town, it so happened that the steamboat Pennsylvania was rounding in to make a landing. Tim caught sight of her smoke pipes, and, in an ecstacy of wonder and delight, cried out:

"There she comes now, by hokey! Look at her, Rach! Je-ru-sa-*lem!* Jest as Squire Stokely said—smokes like a burning foller. She's coming into shore, tu! Jemima, what a creek! furder across than from our house to Shadlow's mill! ain't it, Rach? See, they are tying up the varmint with a halter. Wonder if it's skeery, and pulls. Here's a post, let's tie gray and go down tu the critter."

"Thunder! what's that? how it snorts! You better keep away from it, Tim; it mought swaller you down like winkin."

"I ain't afeared," said Tim; "folks are coming off on't now. She's good natured, I reckon, only spirited."

By this time 'gray' was made fast, and Tim and Rachel were moving cautiously in the direction of the boat.

"No balking, Rachel, I'm going on to her."

The plank was out, and Tim, followed closely by Rachel, boldly walked up and soon stood alongside the engine.

"See how she sweats—they must have put her through," said Tim. "I say, old hoss," said Tim, addressing the engineer, "move her jints a little, I want to see how she travels."

"She'll move directly, said the man of steam, "better keep out of her way."

Tim and Rachel now wended their way to the main deck, and so completely were they absorbed with what they saw, that they did not observe the preparations making for her departure. At the last warning tap of the bell, Tim thought there must be a meeting somewhere, but had no idea it was anything which concerned him. At length, as Tim afterwards expressed it, "she began to breathe hard, and the water began to smash," and Tim, for the first time, observed that they were in the midst of the river.

"Hellow here, old hoss!" screamed Tim; "I say capt'n, what are you about? where you going tu?"

They were now under full headway, and Tim saw the town and old gray disappearing like magic.

'Thunder! why don't you hold her in?" roared Tim; "she's running away. What'll I do. Oh, Lord, cuss the critter—can't she be bro't to?"

A wag, who comprehended poor Tim's predicament, observed:

"You are in for it now, my friend; we don't stop again till we get to Orleans."

"I told you to keep away from the blasted varmint, Tim Huggins," screamed Rachel, "now what will become of us?"

Tim was in despair. At this moment the steamer's whistle uttered one of its sharpest notes, and Tim's hair stood on end.

"She's loose, squealin' and kickin'!" shrieked Tim. "Oh, Lord, Rachel, we are lost;" and in the absence of the knowledge of a prayer, he tried to repeat a part of the blessing he had heard Deacon Snivelly ask at table.

By this time the captain had learned of poor Tim's misfortune, and kindly ordered the boat to land, and Tim and Rachel once more stood on *terra firma*.—Footing it back with all despatch, they found "old gray" still fast to the post, and not many minutes elapsed before his head was turned homeward, with Tim and Rachel, who were perfectly satisfied with what they had seen of the world in general, and their experience in steamboating in particular.

Great West.

And So Forth!

The subjoined laughable story is told by a St. Louis paper:

"Monsieur Jere" exclaimed the little doctor, as he rushed into the sanctum of Jerry L——, a well known wag of a lawyer in St. Louis, "Monsieur Jere, well you don't can't tell to me, what you mean, 'an so fort,' eh?"

The little doctor was tremendously excited. He fairly quivered throughout his whole frame with anxiety and anger.

The little doctor—I suppress his name, for days gone by he was not unknown to the community—the little doctor was a Frenchman by birth, exceedingly mercurial in his temperament, voluble in speech, impatient of contradiction, gave his opinions on all subjects, as "*ex cathedra*." He was skilled in his profession, sang French songs divinely, traded in groceries, and carried a nice little "*vade mecum*," in the shape of a bamboo cane.

The little doctor was under five feet high, spoke but little English, and understood it but little more.

The little doctor thought that there was no country like France, that there was no government like hers.

Voizot, who kept a coffee house and billiard saloon on Main street, was the little doctor's familiar, and the waggish Jerry was his counsellor in all straits and difficulties.

"Why, doctor," said Jerry, "you are excited; what's the matter?"

"I tell you, Monsieur Jere, wat you call 'an so fort,' dem?"

"My dear fellow," replied Jerry, you ask me to answer a difficult question. 'And so forth' has a very extensive meaning in our language, and if you explain to me the relation which exists between that term and your apparent state of excitement, I might give you some light on the subject."

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Monsieur Jere I weel explique to you. You see, Monsieur Jere, dis morneen I go see ma fren Voizot, to beet som lonsh. I see one beeg American man: I talk wiz heem for 'politique,' and I say to heem, 'la France she's bettaire contre like zis contre."

"Ze beeg American man she's ask me wat for I don't sal stay in la France, and don't can't come here. And zen, Monsieur Jere, she's tell me, *sacre papier!* she's tell me go way, you too leetle for talk wiz to you; you heet frog soup, 'an so fort.' I don't can't understand wat she's mean, 'an so fort,' an' I come queek for you to tell to me wat she's mean, 'an so fort!' Hein! Monsieur Jere, you tell to me?"

"Doctor," gravely replied Jerry, "I really feel for you. That term, applied to you under the circumstances, in a public coffee house before a promiscuous crowd, is a term of extensive reproach; it is a concentration of every idea the man had of you, and which he could not express in other words. That man, whoever he may be, would not have dared to use that expression towards an American."

"Hein! Monsieur Jere, you say to me so?" observed the little doctor, looking earnestly into Jerry's face. "Wat sal I make pour dat American man?"

"Were I in your place, doctor, I would go straight to Voizot's, and in the presence of the crowd, give him back his opprobrious epithets, with interest."

"Ah! my fren, Mr. Jere, I tank you ver mush.—Dem, I go, "*tout de suite*"—and, shaking Jerry warmly by the hand, the little Doctor clapped his hat on his head, and with a stout heart and vengeful spirit, hurried back to Voizot's as fast as his little legs could carry him. Sure enough, the big American man was still there—and the crowd was there too. The little Doctor walked up to him, and, pointing his delicate bamboo at his adversary's ribs, he threw himself into a fencing attitude:

"Sare!" he yelled out, "bam-by, dereely, yot tell to me befor evre bodie, and plenty peapail sat hi am beane one 'an so fort'—now I know wat she's mean 'an so fort'—ma fren, Monsieur Jere, she's explique too mee. Now hi tell you, *tout de suite*, you one 'an so fort' yourself; hi tell you one, two, tree, seex tem, 'an so fort!' 'an so fort!' 'an so fort!' you American man. Dis ease ma address to your service"—handing him a card. And away went the little Doctor, exulting in the thought that he had fully vindicated his wounded honor, and chuckling with the idea that the peals of laughter which followed his exit were directed against the big American man.

When the little Doctor came to know the English language better, you could always drive him out of the room by asking, "What is the meaning of 'and so forth.'"

Mississippi Wine.

Mr. J. Noyes, residing near Natches, his manufactured a wine that, on account of its excellence, is beginning to attract considerable attention. The editor of the Jackson Southron says:

"Last Saturday, in company with a few others, we participated in tasting some specimens of wine made from grape cultivated by J. Noyes, at Hollywood, near Natchez, Miss., and were gratified that this new and important branch of domestic industry has been brought to such a high state of perfection among us, and that a species of wine, partaking largely of the character of the famous "Tokay," may be successfully cultivated within our borders. The greatest difficulty in cultivating in this latitude the Catawba, Isabella and other common grapes of the country, arises from the humidity of the climate which rots or causes them to die out or degenerate in two or three years. This fatal impediment to success in vine growing, is entirely avoided by planting the Roanoke grape, so successfully tested and improved upon, for a number of years, by Mr. Noyes, and which he has found peculiarly suited to our soil and climate. It is said the Roanoke grape resembles the Scuppernong grape, but, we understand from Mr. N. that the analogy goes no further than to their external appearance, being entirely of a different species. The taste and flavor of the wine made at Hollywood are unequalled by any domestic wine produced on the American continent, and surpassed only by two descriptions of European wines. Mr. Noyes has, by his system of culture, greatly improved the richness and flavor of the original Roanoke grape, and secured a plant admirably adapted to Southern latitudes. Those, therefore, who are disposed to cultivate the grape, have a double inducement to patronize Mr. Noyes; they will thereby obtain a species suited to the climate, and one which will yield a description of wine that will command three or four times the price obtained for that made from the common grapes in cultivation in the Northern and Middle States. In addition to this, we understand Mr. N. keeps on hand and for sale almost every description of plants, fruit trees, and vegetables suitable either for ornament or use; and having paid great attention to such matters, we hope he may receive a liberal patronage; for those who, by study and experiment, multiply and extend the circle of useful products, are benefactors of the public, and, as such, deserve the sympathy and encouragement of every patriotic citizen."

TALKING WITH FINGERS.—The female operatives in some of the mills "down east," being prevented by the unceasing noise and clatter of the machinery, from indulging in the indispensiable amusement of the gentle sex, have resorted to a new mode of telegraphing. Fingers have been submitted for tongues, and through the instrumentality of the alphabet of signs, invented for the use of the deaf and dumb, while away their "ten hours" with discussions upon matters and things in general. The new mode has a great advantage over the the old, since the whole party can talk at once without any confusion, a hundred feet being as little interruption to those communications as five. This language of signs is well worth acquiring, as the facilities which it affords are often valuable, especially in the sick room. A distinguished philanthropist in this State, has become so habituated from the force of circumstances to the use of this mode of interchanging thought, that its superiority over the oral system is a theme which he never wearies with discussing. Upon his showing, the tongue is not only an unrural but very nearly a useless member.—*New Haven Pall.*

GOOD TIMES AND BAD TIMES.—There are no words in our language used more indefinitely than the above. All times are good with some, while again all are bad with others.

During a scarcity of money, the capitalists, who is not an adventurer, enjoys quite a harvest of wealth by taking advantage of the necessities of those who are in want of it.

Men are too apt to denominate those good times, when they enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of wealth, without considering whether their accumulations are made at the expense of the community, or by honest toil and industry.

We however consider all times good when a man is obliged to perform his part of the labor of the community, in one department or another, and when every man who labors can obtain a competence without growing rich at the expense of others, and when no man is obliged to perform a double share of labor because another man performs no labor at all.

Such are the times whem all men pay their debts, because they are both honest and able to obtain the reward of their industry

Bad times are the very reverse of these, when honest poverty must bear the reproach of dishonesty, because the gambling speculations of the community have ground them down to the dust.—*Western World.*

THE DUTY OF LABOR.—No man can *rise* from the workman's rank. Fall he may, and often does from that estate, but to rise above the order the great God has established to govern His world is impossible. Every man should be a workman, and fill up a workman's rank. He must fill that or be a loafer.—He who made the world never made a spot on it for an idler. He never made a man who was to live by his brains alone, or such an one would have been *all brains*. Body and soul, powers physicial and mental, are to be used, else they never would have been given; and whoever finds himself in possession of a pair of hands, a set of bones and muscles, may rest assured that he has a command to use them.

The Praying Sailor Boy.

The Cornelia was a good ship, said one of the West India chaplains of the American Seaman's Friend Society, but at one time we feared that she was on her last voyage. We were but a few days out from New York, when a severe storm of five days' overtook us.

I must tell you of a feat of a Connecticut sailor boy at the height of the storm. He was literally a boy, and far better fitted for thumbing Webster's Spelling Book, than furling a sail in a storm. But his mother was a widow, and where could the boy earn a living for himself and mother better than at sea? The ship was rolling fearfully. Some of the rigging got foul at the mainmast head, and it was necessary that some one should go up and rectify it. It was a perilous job. I was standing near the mate and heard him order that boy to do it! He lifted his cap and glanced at the swinging mast, the boiling wrathful seas, and at the steady determined countenance of the mate. He hesitated in silence a moment, then rushing across the deck, he pitched down into the forecastle. Perhaps he was gone two minutes, when he returned, laid his hands on the ratlins, and went up with a will. My eyes followed him till my head was dizzy, when I turned and remonstrated with the mate for sending the boy aloft. He could not come down alive! Why did you send him? "I did it," replied the mate, "to save his life. We've sometimes lost men overboard, but never a boy. See how he holds like a squirrel. He is more careful; he'll come down safe, I h-o-p-e."

Again I looked till a tear dimmed my eye, and I was compelled to turn away, expecting every moment to catch a glimpse of his last fall.

In about fifteen or twenty minutes he came down, and straightening himself up, with the conscious pride of having performed a manly act, he walked aft, with a smile on his countenance.

In the course of the day, I took occasion to speak to him, and asked him why he hesitated when ordered aloft? "I went, sir," said the boy, "to pray."—"Do you pray?" "Yes, sir; I thought that I might not come down alive, and I went to commit my soul to God." "Where did you learn to pray?" "At home; my mother wanted me to go to the Sabbath school, and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me; and I do." "What was that you had in your jacket pocket?" "My testament, which my teacher gave me. I thought if I did perish, I would have the word of God close to my heart."

EARLY RISING.—The Rev. Mr. Strachan, who used to rise every morning at five, said that he could not, by practise, convert the habit into a plesant one.—The honest divine would find few dissenters on this head. Eels may get used to being skinned; but unless a man has a natural gift for the exercise, he can never take delight in kicking off the bed clothes of a cold morning, two hours before daylight.

MARRIAGE seems to have assumed the shape of a violent epidemic at Wilmington, Del. On Thursday last, one minister alone pocketed something like $100 for placing the "yoke matrimonial."

The Albany Knickerbocker says that butter is selling at 17 cents per lb. in that city. The editor saw some of it so strong, that it took a countryman and his daughters to hold it in the wagon. The buyer was obliged to lash it on the table.

Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush.

Answer.—Because every body should be provided with one of his own and not borrow his neighbor's.

INDEPENDENCE.—'Time-and-an'-time-ag'in' have we "laughed a silent laugh" at an admirable description which we once read of a Yankee stage-driver's independent bearing toward an Englishman and his family, when he "was the gentleman to drive" through a portion of the western wilds, and whom he left, together with his horse and "stage," in a sour November storm, securing for himself in a log hut, towards which he posted for shelter, a comfortable seat by the fire. Presently in came the Englishman and his two daughters, their garments all bedribbled with wet and dirt. Looking daggers at the driver, who was taking a big "chew" of tobacco.

"I should *think*," he said, "that our luggage ought to be brought in and housed from this storm."

"I should think so *tew*," replied the driver, ejecting a "splash of the weed" through his teeth on the "heath;" "if 'twas mine, I should bring it in, anyhow."

"Well, *bring it in*, then, sir!" said the Englishman, angrily.

"Neow, look o' here, mister," responded the driver; "I aint no man's servent; that's a berry that don't grow on the trees in this country, mind I tell you. Bring it in yourself!"

We have been reminded of the above circumstance by a somewhat kindred incident, mentioned in our hearing lately. The captain of one of our mercantile vessels called his Yankee steward to the dinner-table one day, and holding up a small amphibious-looking object, slow-dripping with semi-fluid bean soup, said,

"How the d—l, sir, came *this mouse* in the beans?"

"Meouse? Yeas! Wall, cap'n, that's what *I'd* like to know *tew!*"

There was no farther "satisfaction" for the captain in the premises. The steward was prepared to seek, rather than to give information touching the phenomenon.—*Knick. Mag.*

The following rich scene occurred in one of the private schools down East:

"Pat! Pat!" exclaimed the school-mistress, to a very thick-headed urchin, into whose muddy brain she was attempting to beat the alphabet—"I'm afraid you'll never learn anything. Now, what's that letter, eh?"

"Sure I don't know, ma'am," replied Pat.

"I thought you recollected that."

"Why, ma'am?"

"Because it has a dot over the top of it."

"Och, ma'am, I mind it well, but sure I thought it was a *fly-speck*."

"Well, now remember, Pat; it is I."

"You, ma'am?"

"No, no—not U, but I."

"Not I, but you, ma'am—how's that?"

"Not I, but U, blockhead!"

"Oh, yis! faith now I have it, ma'am. You mean to say that not I, but you, are a blockhead!"

"Fool!" exclaimed the pedagoguess, almost bursting with rage.

"Jist as ye plaze," quietly replied Pat, "fool or blockhead—it's no matter which, as long as you're free to own up."

Young men who hang around corners very often hang in a different place when they grow up.

'Is that clock right over there? asked a visiter the other day.

'Right over there?' said the boy; 'taint nowhere else.'

A PRECISE WITNESS.—A witness in court who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the question meant, was interrogated as follows:

'You drive the Rockingham coach?'

'No, sir, I do not.'

'Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?'

'No, sir, I did not.'

'Now, sir, I put it to you—I put it to you on your oath—do you not drive the Rockingham coach?'

'No, sir—I drive the horses.'

NEWSPAPERS.—A bill has passed the Senate of Ohio, authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties to subscribe for one copy each of the leading newspapers of each political party printed in the county, and to have the same bound and preserved in the office of the recorder.

HUMAN LIFE.—As a drop of water moves pendulous on the lot or leaf, thus is human life inexpressibly slippery; the company of the virtuous endures here but for a moment—that is our ship in passing the ocean of the world. The body is tottering, the head gray, the mouth toothless; the delicate staff trembles in the hand which holds it: still the flagon of covetousness remains unemptied.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS,

FROM THE MOST RESPECTABLE SOURCES, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper, setting forth the wonderful virtues of DR. SWAYNE'S celebrated FAMILY MEDICINES.

More proofs of the efficacy of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, the Original and Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure known for any of the above diseases is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY!

To Elderly Persons.

Many healthy aged individuals, who know the value of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, make it a rule to take it two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age.

Clergymen, Auctioneers, and all Public Speakers, say that Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry gives that vigor to the voice that cannot be obtained from any other article.

Another Letter to Dr. Swayne.

DATED ANDERSONTOWN, IND.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: All your medicines sell well, and give good satisfaction. Your valuable Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has been the means of restoring some hopeless cases in this section. Your Pills are most excellent. I want you to send a good supply of them. A man purchased a bottle of your Vermifuge the other day for his child, and by its use discharged sixty-three of the largest worms he had ever seen. It is somewhat difficult to get the people to try it, as they have been so often gulled by nauseous and worthless worm medicines. Yours being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual, I shall be able to dispose of a large quantity. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

TOWNSEND T. SHARP, P. M.

Important Caution--Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also, Dr. Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr. Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge.

"A safe and effectual remedy for worms, dyspepsia, cholera morbus, sickly or dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."—This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered.

Beware of Mistakes.—Remember, Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind and be not deceived.

Cleanse and Purify--Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A mild and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills. No medicine can have a better effect for monthly irregularities, which occasionally happen to women; they are perfectly safe, and will, in conjunction with Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, take all pain and disease from every part of the system.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the merchants and storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C.
Also, by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States. 27

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

SULKEY and Harness for sale. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

The uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effect—its power to relieve and cure affections of the Lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire confidence in its virtues, and the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and Lungs. These results, as they become publicly known, very naturally attract the attention of medical men and philanthropists everywhere. What is their opinion of Cherry Pectoral may be seen in the following:—

Valentine Mott, M. D.
Prof. Surgery Med. College, New York, says:—

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the Throat and Lungs."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Field

writes in a letter to his friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs:—"Try the CHERRY PECTORAL and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will."

Chief Justice Eustis,

of Louisiana, writes "That a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of *Croup* by the "CHERRY PECTORAL."

Asthma and Bronchitis.
The Canadian Journal of Medical Science

states, "That Asthma and Bronchitis so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we cannot too strongly recommend this skillfull preparation to the Profession and public generally."

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself.—

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir:—Having been rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgement, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symtoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERRY PECTORAL, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.

Dr. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir:—I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my Physicians prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BRO., and Druggists generally throughout the State.
January 25, 1850 20-3m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and, were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C.

Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing.

This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers were resorted to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was burned with caustic, three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. *I therefore pronounce myself* WELL, and the cure *entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.*

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street.

Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla.

This excellent compound, which is creating such a universal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citizens and the people around us. We have read again and again of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.—*Hartford Review.*

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec'r 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists.
January 4, 1850. 17-3m

FRUIT Trees on Hand.—Now is the time to grow fine Orchards, as we have a fine assortment of Trees of choicest Fruits. For sale by J. WILKINSON & Co.